The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6083. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

William Proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

An Eventful Scene in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

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The Bombardment Continued With Increasing Vigor.

Bourbaki Obliged to Abandon Belfort to its Fate.

Confirmation of the Pope's Appeal to Prussia.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Proclamation of William of Prussia As Emperor in Versailles—The German Princes Present.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—WILLIAM of Prussia was yesterday proclaimed Emperor of Germany in the "Hall of Mirrors," in the presence of all the German Princes and representatives of the regiments of the army.

THE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Jan. 19—6½ P. M.—King WILLIAM issued the following proclamation at Versailles on the occasion of his assumption of the imperial crown. He says:

In consequence of the appeal of the German Princes and of the free towns for us to restore the German Empire, after a lapse of sixty years, we announce that we consider it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor of Germany the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We undertake the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire and of its members, to maintain peace, and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany. In the hope that the German people will reap in lasting peace within our boundaries the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the Empire, not by war-like conquests, but by works of peace, freedom and civilization.

There was a great military pageant at Versailles today in honor of the restoration of the German Empire.

Congratulations of the Prussian Diet—An Address from the Lower House—Alliance with Austria the Realization of the Great German Idea.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The President of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet sent a telegraphic dispatch to Versailles congratulating King WILLIAM on assuming the imperial crown. The Emperor replied by telegraph, returning thanks and predicting a glorious future for Germany.

The Lower House adopted a congratulatory address to the Emperor, the Polish members only dissenting.

MUNICH, Jan. 19.—In the Lower House today Herr von BRAY made a speech, in the course of which he declared that he could not but rejoice over an alliance between Germany and Austria, as it was the sole means of realizing the great German idea.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

M. Favre Asks for a Safe Conduct—A Favorable Result of the Congress Anticipated—The Temporary Adjournment Confirmed.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—M. FAVRE has asked for a safe conduct through the German lines, in order to attend the Conference at London.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the preliminary agreement of the conference of the Powers at London affords a guarantee for the favorable results of the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 19—10 P. M.—The adjournment of the Conference on the Eastern question until the 24th, is confirmed.

PARIS.

The Foreign Representatives, Except Mr. Washburne, Ask Leave to Withdraw—Refusal of Germans—Increasing Vigor of the Bombardment.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—All the members of the Diplomatic Corps remaining in Paris, with the exception of the American Minister, have applied to the Prussian military authorities for permission to withdraw from the city, but their request has been refused.

LONDON, Jan. 19—3 A. M.—The bombardment of Paris continued on the 18th with increasing strength.

Duration of the Siege—Provisions to Last to the Middle of March.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Parisians claim that they have provisions sufficient to last into the middle of March.

OTHER WAR MOVEMENTS.

Repulse and Retreat of Bourbaki—Three Days of Hard and, to Him, Fruitless Fighting—He Abandons the Relief of Belfort—King William Congratulates the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 19—10½ P. M.—Gen. BOURBAKI, commanding the French Army of the East, telegraphs to Bordeaux on the 18th that his forces continued their advance toward Belfort.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The French official dispatches confirm the news of the defeat of BOURBAKI.

LONDON, Jan. 19—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles says that Gen. BOURBAKI on the 17th renewed his attack upon Gen. VON WERDER's intrenched position south of Belfort, was again repulsed with great loss, and has commenced his retreat to the southward.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 19.—Gen. BOURBAKI attacked the Prussians on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, with the object of crossing the Lisaine and seizing St. Valbert. The enemy resisted the movement, and Gen. BOURBAKI returns to his former positions.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 18—Evening.—The army of Gen. BOURBAKI is in full retreat, and the attempt by the French to relieve Belfort has been completely frustrated.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—King WILLIAM, in a dispatch to the Queen, congratulates her on the repulse of Gen. BOURBAKI in the east, and states he is now retreating. He adds that the bombardment of Paris continues with good results.

Slight French Success in the North—Gen. Faidherbe Still Advancing—Belgian Troops Again on the Frontier—The Remaining Troops Ordered from Cherbourg into the Field.

LONDON, Jan. 18—10 P. M.—Gen. FAIDHERBE reached Fins on Monday. Yesterday there was an outpost skirmish near Bapaume. The stores at Arras are being removed to Lille. The French hold St. Quentin. The Belgian troops are moving to the frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 19—Evening.—Avallon was bombarded until evacuated by the enemy. [Avallon is a town of 6,000 inhabitants, in the Department of Yonne, situated to the south-east ward of Auxerre, and on the railway line from Dijon to Auxerre and Paris. The operation does not seem to have any important bearing on the general movements of the armies.]

The Fragments of the Army of the Loire—A Race Between Chanzy and the Germans for Rennes—A Trivial Success at Avallon.

LONDON, Jan. 19—3 A. M.—It is said the Duke of MECKLENBURG is marching on Rennes by way of Mayenne, with the object of getting in the rear of or of flanking Gen. CHANZY's army.

The statement that Prussia has abandoned the practice of abstaining from the capture of French merchantmen carrying neutral merchandise for the sake of the cargo, is confirmed. The new rule, which allows the capture of all French vessels, is to be enforced on and after the 9th of February.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—The harbor of Antwerp has been reopened.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The Bremen steamer *Hanover* sailed on Wednesday from this port. Finding two French men-of-war in the offing, the *Hanover* returned. It was reported last night that the *Hanover* had again sailed, accompanied by the Prussian man-of-war *Kolo*.

Fighting Near the Swiss Frontier—French Fugitives Flying Across the Border.

BRUNTRUT, Jan. 19.—The German troops, on the 18th, captured the village of Abbevillers, which was in flames at the time, and have expelled the French from all their positions on the Swiss frontier. The latter are retreating on Blamont and Pont de Roide. The inhabitants are flying into Switzerland.

Miscellaneous—Earl Granville Accepts the Prussian Half Loaf—French Agents Buying Horses in Ireland—Prussia and Neutral Goods at Sea—A German Steamer Wrecked at Havana.

LONDON, Jan. 19—6 A. M.—Earl GRANVILLE has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels sunk in the Seine.

French agents are in Ireland purchasing all the available and serviceable horses.

LONDON, Jan. 18—10½ P. M.—A dispatch from Gen. FAIDHERBE announces that the French Army of the North continues its march, and has already reached Corbie.

The French, on taking St. Quentin, seized two guns and the baggage of the French prisoners, which had been left behind by the Germans in their retreat.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The few thousand troops remaining at Cherbourg have been ordered to prepare to take the field.

LILLE, Jan. 19.—An engagement is reported near Vermand, east of St. Quentin, yesterday. Cannonading was heard in that direction for four hours. The result is not known.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prorogation of the British Parliament—Mr. Childers' Resignation Doubtful—Marriage of Miss Motley—The Pope and the King of Prussia—The Swedish Army—Hungarian Diet.

LONDON, Jan. 18—10 P. M.—The prorogation of Parliament until the 9th of February is gazetted.

A report circulating of the resignation of Mr. CHILDERS, First Lord of the Admiralty, proves to be unfounded.

LONDON, Jan. 19—6 A. M.—A gun was tested successfully at Woolwich, yesterday, with a charge of 130 pounds of powder. The quantity of powder used is said to be unprecedented.

Miss MARY MOTLEY, daughter of the late Minister from the United States, was married yesterday at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, to ALGERNON SHERIDAN.

It has become known from the publication of official documents, that the Pope, in October last, communicating by telegraph with the King of Prussia, requested His Majesty to secure his (the Pope's) departure from Rome with due honor, in case he should conclude to leave the city. King WILLIAM replied affirmatively, and telegraphed to King VICTOR EMMANUEL to that effect.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The King, in a speech from the throne today, announced to the Diet that a bill would be presented providing for the reorganization of the Swedish Army on an extensive scale.

PESTH, Jan. 19.—Both Houses of the Austro-Hungarian Diet have voted the entire Budget after a protracted debate.

The Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Jan. 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, 32° Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	[illegible]	Cloudy.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Very brisk	Cloudy.
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Fair.
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	High.	Cloudy.
New-London, Ct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Filkins Identified by Halpine as the Person Who Shot Him—The Examination Continued.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Chief of Police and several detectives, this morning, took FILKINS into the presence of HALPINE, when the latter unhesitatingly declared, "That is the man who entered my car." The examination in the case was continued today, and the drift of the testimony is strongly against him. The young man who sold the pistol used identifies him as the purchaser. FILKINS maintains a calm and apparently unembarrassed demeanor.

Another Report of the Identification—Filkins Faints Away—Origin of the Suspicions Against Him.

TROY, Jan. 20.—HALPINE identified FILKINS this morning. Eight men of the same general appearance of FILKINS went to HALPINE's room in company with the prisoner. They approached HALPINE and shook hands with him. He looked closely at each of them, and when he came to FILKINS, said decidedly and without hesitation, "That is the man who shot me." FILKINS fainted and fell to the floor. It is now rumored outside that HALPINE has always thought that FILKINS was the guilty person, and that it was from what he said that FILKINS was first suspected and watched. This identification is discouraging to FILKINS' friends, though they still assert his innocence. It is said, on what seems to be unquestionable authority, that there are enough points against FILKINS to have convicted him even without this identification. What they are have not yet been made public, and as the identification is enough to hold him, they will be reserved until his trial.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

Henry Welcome Hanged in the Vermont State Prison—Last Hours of the Criminal.

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 20.—HENRY WELCOME, the Hinesburg murderer, was hanged in the State Prison at this place, today. Last evening, during the visit of the chaplain, WELCOME was comparatively composed, and talked freely on religious matters and prayed fervently. He expressed sorrow for his crime, and pleaded for forgiveness in the next world. He did not sleep much last night, and had breakfast early this morning. At 12:30 a procession was formed at the cell door, and marched to the place of execution, where, after the usual religious exercises on the platform, the death warrant was read, and WELCOME then made a short address, attributing the cause of his unfortunate end to rum and disobedience to his parents, and admonished all to avoid those offenses. He then made an affecting prayer, and at 1 o'clock the drop fell. Six minutes afterward WELCOME's pulse ceased to beat, and in twenty minutes his body was placed in the coffin. The following was his last written address:

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS: With respect, HENRY WELCOME takes this as a last gift from God that I should give you some incidents of my life, hoping they will instruct you. Allow me to thank all for the kindness you have manifested toward me, an unhappy prisoner, and it is out of respect to you that I think it my duty to write this sketch. I have six sisters and four brothers, and I am the only bad one among them. I always attended Sabbath school, and my father and mother are members of a Methodist church at Hinesburg. When I was sixteen years of age I left my happy home and went to visit a sister in Stowe. When I returned I was bound to leave home, but my parents wished me to stay at home and go to school. I would not mind them, but went to Boston. I got a good situation, but fell in with bad company, going to a billiard hall and learning also the use of liquor, which I used to excess. When in liquor I was persuaded to try my hand at gaming, which at first I refused, but being unaccustomed to [illegible] [illegible] to all the desires of my corrupt heart. I gambled and plunged into all sorts of wickedness. The story of my transgressions and sins would fill a large volume. Finally, after one of my times, I went to Hinesburg the 1st of October, 1869, but, my friends, if I had listened to my mother's pleading voice, what a happy young man I should have been this day; and oh! my friends, how many heart-rending, earnest prayers has my kind mother offered at the throne of grace and mercy for me! She never upbraided me, but strove to reclaim me by kindness, urging me to abstain from the sins I was committing daily. This was Thursday; my mother gave this advice, and I went from her arms with a blot on my life, plunging into all sorts of crime and sin, and on Saturday of the same week I committed the crime so great that it will leave a stain upon the name forever, and when remembered break the hearts of my mother and bring sadness to the hearts of all my friends, and robbed them of all joy and comfort on earth. And only think, I, HENRY WELCOME, at the age of nineteen years, placed in this horrible situation; to-morrow I must suffer the sentence of death. I think, my friends, this is a hard lot for a young man to be sent into the presence of his Maker on the gallows, but I am to give my life for the life I have taken. Pardon me, my friends, for saying so much to you. My heart is full, and my words are for you a warning that you may never come to my sad end. But tears will avail nothing for me now. May the blood of Christ wash away my crime! This is my last and only hope.

HENRY WELCOME.

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Trade—Action on Free-Trade—The Canadian Pacific Railroad.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—A meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, composed of representatives from the Boards of Trade of all the principal cities in the Dominion, is now in session here. The Board are strongly in favor of free-trade. The Board adopted a motion to petition Parliament, at the next session, for the repeal of the duties on flour, grain, coal and coke. Salt had been included, but was stricken out by an amendment. The question of communication with Manitoba was debated for some time, and a resolution was adopted urging the Government to take steps toward the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and to apply the public lands to the assistance of that enterprise.

Forgery in Elmira, N. Y.—Arrest of the Alleged Criminal.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—A young man giving his name as LAMAR AYRES was arrested at Harnellsville, Steuben County, last night, and brought to this city today, accused of selling to Mr. COLLINGWOOD, of this city, a draft for $200, drawn by the First National Bank of New-York, and made payable to the order of BAIRD & CUMMINGS, of that city. The indorsement of BAIRD & CUMMINGS is pronounced a forgery. The draft is genuine, and was issued on the 17th. On the 18th it was sold in this city. AYRES was examined before the City Recorder this afternoon, and was held on the charge of forgery, to await the action of the next Grand Jury of this County.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—7 P. M.—Barometer, 23.70; being a change since our last report of minus .20. Thermometer, 14° above zero. Relative humidity, .68. Wind, west. Velocity of wind, 34 miles per hour. The wind has been very unsteady. Now it comes in gusts, against which it is almost impossible to stand, and then for an instant there is almost a perfect calm. This is something uncommon for this altitude. There is comparatively little snow in the mountains. The sides of Adams and Madison are almost as bare and brown as in Summer.

Pardon of Richard Ficken, of Harrisburg—He Pays $30,000 to the Father of a Boy He Had Shot.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—RICHARD FICKEN, who seriously wounded a boy who rang his door-bell on last All-Hallows Eve, has been pardoned by Gov. GEARY, FICKEN having paid $30,000 to the father of the wounded lad for injuries received. FICKEN gave bail in $12,000 for his appearance to answer, but subsequently fled from justice. This pardon will probably release his bail, though some papers contend that the Governor has no right to pardon when FICKEN has not been convicted of crime.

Fatal Ice-Boat Accident on the Hudson River.

HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—JACOB BEST, aged about twenty years, was instantly killed, this afternoon, by a collision of ice-boats in front of this city. The two boats were going north at a great speed, under a high wind, when BEST's boat became unmanageable by running into a crevice, and the collision seems to have been unavoidable.

FIRES.

Burning of a Canadian Hotel—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—Mills Burned—A Barn and Cattle Destroyed at City Point, Va.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The St. James Hotel was burned early yesterday morning, and many of the inmates barely escaped, and in their night-clothing. The fire broke out about 4 o'clock, in the basement, somewhere in the neighborhood of the furnace. It was discovered by the dense volume of smoke in the building, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the boarders and travelers escaped. Not an article of the new and splendid furnishings was saved—the whole of the building being so densely filled with smoke that it would have been madness to have attempted it. At 5 o'clock the fire had become so intense in the wing of the building as to preclude all hope of any part being saved. The alarm was constantly rung out for two hours, but people and engines came slowly on the scene. It was an hour after the alarm before water could be had, and even then only in driblets. At 8 o'clock nothing was left but the bare walls, one of which in falling destroyed the telegraph line for a considerable distance. The building was a large cut-stone one, on the corner of Metcalfe and Queen streets, and has only just been entirely refitted and furnished anew by the proprietor, Mr. EVANS, who had only $3,000 insurance on his furniture in the Imperial. His loss will be fully $10,000.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The flouring mill of FINK & NAHER, at Moro, Ills., was burned on Wednesday night. The loss is $30,000; insured for $11,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20.—S. M. TUCK & CO.'s steam hosiery mill, at Lake Village, for some time unused, was burned this morning. The loss is $6,000; insured.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20.—The barn of Dr. EPPES, at City Point, was burned last night, together with thirteen animals and 2,000 bushels of grain.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 20.—ZAUCK's brewery and dwelling-house, in this city, was burned to the ground this morning, water being inaccessible. Loss $18,000. Insured for $12,000, as follows: Queen, of London and Liverpool, $4,000; Fulton, of New-York, $2,000; Independence, of Boston, $2,000; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $2,000; and Germania, of Cincinnati, $2,000.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Loose Book-keeping on a Western Road—Unprofitable Leased Roads—Interest on Hagerstown Certificates Not to be Paid.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Indiana and Lafayette Railroad held an adjourned meeting at Morris, Ind., today, with Mr. W. S. GROESBECK in the chair. Over 60,000 shares were represented. The report of the Committee upon the history and management of the road, says the books of the Company had been loosely kept, but the condition for four years is about as follows: Receipts from the main line, from $1,000,000 to $1,400,000 per annum; expenses, $1,000,000; the leased lines cause a loss of $100,000 a year. Total liabilities, $12,000,000. The Committee made a comparison with the condition four years ago, unfavorable to the late management. The leased lines are found to be quite unfortunate ventures, as they require much of the equipment that was required on the main line, and some of them were built on the credit of the company. The Directors recommend canceling of these leases by negotiation or by legal means. The report was ordered to be printed and sent to the stockholders. A resolution was adopted instructing the directors to refuse payment of the interest on the Hagerstown certificates; also, instructing the directors to carry out an arrangement, agreed upon by the creditors, for funding the debt in bonds to be secured by a new mortgage.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad—Meeting of the Chattanooga Board of Trade.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 20.—The Chattanooga Board of Trade, at a special meeting tonight, passed unanimously resolutions declaring the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad an imperative necessity to Tennessee and Kentucky. While recognizing the subject as of national importance, and as fit a subject for Congressional legislation as any road that spans the continent, they prefer that it should spring up and grow into perfection under the control of the people in their private capacity, whose necessities it serves and whose interests it promotes. They were reflecting the wishes and the spirit of the people of Tennessee and of their Southern neighbors. They earnestly request the people of the State of Kentucky through their Legislature, to grant to the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad such privileges and franchises as will secure its immediate construction, and that in doing so, they do not ask of Kentucky anything which they would not urge to be given in return, and which Tennessee has already given to the people of Kentucky, believing that they only seek that which will be a mutual benefit and a mutual reward. H. N. SNYDER was appointed by the delegates to present the resolutions to the Kentucky Legislature.

Murder and Suicide in Baltimore—A Seaman Kills a Woman who Refused to Marry Him.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 20.—This morning, Mrs. MARY ANN A[illegible], a widow, aged forty-five years, residing at No. 85 South Caroline-street, was shot and killed by PETER HERBURG, who then shot himself through the head, causing instant death. HERBURG was a seaman, about forty years of age, and boarded with Mrs. ANDERSON, when in the city. He had proposed marriage to her, which she declined, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

Taxation in Tennessee—An Increased Rate.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 20.—A bill has been passed, by both branches of the Legislature, increasing the State tax to sixty cents on the $100. Last year the tax was forty cents on the $100. This increase even falls short of the amount necessary to meet the obligations of the State.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BATH, Me., Jan. 20.—Dr. T. G. STOCKBRIDGE, an eminent physician and surgeon of this city, died last night, aged sixty-five years. Clear, solid ice, fifteen inches thick, is now being delivered on ship-board at our wharves.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—CLARK & ELSTON's store, in Unionville, was entered, last night, by a burglar, who was shot and wounded by Mr. ELSTON, and taken to the Goshen Jail.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The fishermen on the Western Banks experienced a severe gale on the 9th inst., during which Capt. JOHN POWERS, of the schooner *Yosemite*, and Capt. JEFFREY, of the schooner *H. A. Jackson*, and JOHN SHAULAUS, one of his crew, all of Gloucester, were drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 20.—JOHN L. CUSHMAN, formerly clergyman in this city, thirty-seven years old, hanged himself this afternoon in his cellar, having been slightly deranged for two years.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 20.—A hearing was had today in the case of JOHN MCGUIRE, the alleged wife murderer. He was discharged, the evidence against him being insufficient to sustain the allegation.

WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax Doomed—A Neat Point Against Certain Democratic Leaders—New Government for the District of Columbia—The Army Appropriation Bill—A New Equal Rights Bill—State War Loans—Horrible Treatment of a Balky Horse.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Income tax, despite certain unpromising indications at the outset of the session, seems doomed. The Senate today, to the surprise of everybody, by a vote of 30 to 12, made Senator's SCOTT's bill for its repeal the special order for Tuesday next.

The following is the letter of Hon. W. M. EVARTS and SPENCER MILLER, Esq., on the constitutionality of the income tax, to which reference was made in these dispatches a few days since:

GENTLEMEN: We have considered with great care the questions which you have submitted to us, and give you the results which we have reached. We are of opinion that a tax on the gross income of an individual is embraced by the words "capitation, or other direct tax," in the Constitution, and should be assessed and collected on the principle of apportionment and not of uniformity, and that the several sections of the Internal Revenue act imposing such tax are therefore unconstitutional. We are further of opinion that no decision of the Supreme Court of the United States precludes this view or discourages the expectation that it will receive the sanction of the Court. On the contrary, there are dicta and suggestions in the only decisions bearing upon the subject which tend to confirm the opinion we have expressed. But we are further of opinion that even if the tax on gross income, as such, is constitutionally laid by the act in question, it includes, as portions of such income, sums which cannot be taxed at all, as interest on State bonds, or cannot be taxed under such an act, as rents and annual profits of real estate, wages of labor, and, perhaps, other special items of taxation. Whether, if these and other portions of the income of individuals are improperly included in the income tax, and must be excepted, the whole income tax falls, is a question that has been raised, but is not so clear under the decisions as to make us speak with that confidence with which we do on the other points. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) E. SPENCER MILLER,
JAN. 14, 1871. WM. M. EVARTS.

UNHAPPY DEMOCRATS.

Much amusement was occasioned in the House today in the debate on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, by an incident in which certain Democratic leaders were literally "hoist by their own petard." Messrs. WOOD and ELDRIDGE were engaged in a bitter attack upon the President, and his expenditure of the secret service fund, arguing that this fund ought to be abolished; that it was contrary to the genius of our institutions to permit such a peculiar element of power to remain in the hands of a President, with so many chances of its being corruptly used, when Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, who had charge of the bill, quietly sent for the *Globe*, and at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks, he sent some of their old speeches up to the Clerk's desk to be read. These speeches were made in 1868, when they as stoutly defended the fund and the use of it made by President JOHNSON against the criticisms of Republicans at that time. There was a burst of laughter, and ELDRIDGE wiggled out of it by saying he had no doubt he was wrong then, but it ended the debate.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN COLUMBIA.

The form of government now existing in the District of Columbia promises to undergo a speedy change. The House spent most of the day on District business, it being the regularly assigned day for that business, and considered and finally passed the Senate bill, which repeals the charters of Washington and Georgetown and the Levy Court, and places the District under a government territorial in form, with a Governor and Council of eleven, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and a House of Delegates elected by the people. A Board of Public Works is to be created, which is to have control of the streets, improvements, parks, &c. There is a provision by which the real estate of the Government, exclusive of the public buildings, is to be taxed at the same rate as private property. This is great progress, and will do much toward putting an end to the yearly-recurring controversies about appropriations, for Washington improvements. The Government will pay its taxes like other people, and the money will be used for the improvement of the District. The indications now are that the bill will be concurred in by the Senate, and become a law at this session. It will prove a vast benefit to the District, without doubt.

GEN. WOODFORD IN TOWN AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

Because Gen. WOODFORD is here on purely private business, and demeans himself as a private gentleman should in paying his respects to those to whom his respects are due, the gossips have started the story that he is after the fleshpots of the Custom-house, and that President GRANT is all but ready to put him in. There are those who can never see in the simplest act of courtesy any motive but selfishness or intrigue, and to this class belong many newspaper men, whose eyes are chiefly used for espionage upon the private acts of private gentlemen.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill was agreed upon today by the Committee on Appropriations, and subsequently reported to the House by Mr. DICKEY. It conforms to the estimates of the Secretary of War, except in the estimate for the Ordnance Bureau, which is reduced from $1,250,000 to $675,000. The total amount appropriated by the bill is a little over $27,000,000.

THE SUCCESSOR OF COMMISSIONER WILSON.

The Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, to whom was referred the nomination of Mr. DRUMMOND to succeed Mr. WILSON, as Commissioner of the Land Office, will report Mr. DRUMMOND's name all but unanimously at the first opportunity. There is but one member opposed to him.

MR. SUMNER'S EQUAL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER, today, presented a memorial from the recent Labor Convention of the colored men held in this city, asking for the passage of "A bill, supplemental to the Civil Rights act, known as Mr. Sumner's bill," and setting forth the social discriminations made in public conveyances, theatres, and similar places, against colored persons. Mr. SUMNER was proceeding to complain of the Judiciary Committee for allowing the bill to sleep in its rooms, when it was discovered that the Committee had reported the bill adversely, last session, and that it had been indefinitely postponed. This fact created some amusement at Mr. SUMNER's expense, which he took very good-naturedly. Subsequently he introduced the bill anew, and moved its reference to the same Committee, remarking that he hoped it would have a better fortune than last session.

PUBLIC PARK FOR WASHINGTON.

There has been renewed attention recently called to the desirableness of a public park in this city. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, today secured the passage of a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire, in substance, into the practicability of uniting into a common public park all the grounds extending from the Capitol to the river, including the Agricultural and Smithsonian Grounds, and the grounds west of the Executive Mansion, the cost to be defrayed by the sale of public reservations in other parts of the city which will not be needed for public use.

NEW SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Immediately after the reading of the records today in the Senate, Mr. MORTON presented the credentials of FOSTER BLODGETT, elected by the Georgia Legislature to the United States Senate for six years, beginning March 4 next.

STATE WAR LOANS.

The discussion after the morning hour in the Senate was chiefly confined to Mr. MORTON's bill for refunding to States interest and discount on money borrowed by them for war purposes during the rebellion. There is opposition to the bill from various sides; some objecting to the purpose, and some to the extent to which it goes. No action was taken. It looks now as though the bill would have a hard time to get through the Senate, at least till considerably amended.

COLORADO A STATE.

The Senate Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorable on the bill enabling Colorado to form a State Government.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lately organized here, is setting vigorously to work, and easily finds enough inhumanity to engage its attention. It would seem from a case exciting much interest just now, that the next complaint made ought to be against a Magistrate, named WALTER, and in any event that future cases should be brought before some other Justice. An inhuman monster in Georgetown named JACOBS, last Tuesday, in a fit of rage because his horse was balky, seized its tongue and pulled it out by the roots, leaving it on the walk, where it was afterward picked up and preserved. This action had a very stimulating and satisfactory effect, and the poor animal, thus encouraged, with great docility drew the load to this city, a distance of two miles. Mr. GATCHELL, the President of the Society, yesterday, had JACOBS arrested, and the facts were proved before Justice WALTER, who let the wretch go with a fine of $5, the lowest penalty allowed by law. The horse was examined today. It was determined that it was rendered worthless, and was killed to relieve it of further suffering. The local papers are very justly indignant, both at the criminal, and the easy way in which he was let off.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST RECEPTION.

The President's first public reception of the season took place to-night. Thousands of persons were present, including Cabinet officers, foreign ministers, Senators and Representatives, and many others of public distinction. The President was assisted in receiving visitors by Mrs. GRANT. The Marine band played during the evening.

CONGRESSMAN BUTLER'S TRIAL.

The trial of Hon. R. R. BUTLER for alleged forgery in certain pension cases, has been fixed for Wednesday next.

CONSCIENCE.

A Baltimorean, who professes to have clean hands and a pure heart, has forwarded $80 to be applied to the Conscience Fund of the Treasury.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION.

The President has recognized JUAN DE D. RESTREPO, Consul-General of the United States of Columbia in New-York.

RECEIPTS FROM APPLE BRANDY.

An examination of the receipts from brandy distilled from apples, grapes and peaches for the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1870, shows an increase of $221,[illegible] over the same months in 1869. The receipts for the latter being $267,164 and for the former $[illegible]. This gain is attributed to the liberal provisions made by the Revenue Bureau last Summer, governing fruit distillation, which largely increased the number of fruit distilleries in the South and West. The later months of this fiscal year will show even larger returns than those indicated above.

INSURANCE POLICY STAMPS.

An erroneous statement has been published that Commissioner PLEASONTON decided that no stamps were required to be affixed on the renewal of insurance policies. Such is not the case. Stamps are required to be affixed when such policies are renewed.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate today:

H. M. Buckley to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; Leroy L. Dyer to be Indian Agent at Grande Ronde, Oregon; Joel Palmer to be Indian Agent at the Siletz Agency, Oregon.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commodore W. E. Taylor, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Napoleon Collins, to be Commodore; Commander Thomas H. Phelps, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Charles J. McDougal, to be Commander; Ensign E. S. Richards, to be Master.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIPS.

A New Plan Before the House Committee on Commerce—American Lines to be Subsidized by a Bounty on Immigrants.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.

A novel plan for the establishment and encouragement of American steam lines from our principal Atlantic seaports to Europe, was submitted to the House Committee on Commerce a few days ago. It proposes to subsidize such lines by granting a bounty on immigrants brought into the country by their steam-ships. The number of steamers is limited to eighty, of which at least fifty shall be steamers built in the United States, the remaining thirty may be built or bought abroad. To encourage the building of the steamers at home, and to provide a fair compensation for the extra cost of building first-class iron steam-ships in the United States, it is proposed to pay the American-built ships a bounty of $20 upon every immigrant, and the foreign-built steamers, registered as American, and owned, managed and commanded by American citizens, $10 per immigrant.

It is argued that, under this arrangement, American ship-owners will be able to enter at once into successful competition with the powerful British companies which now monopolize the trade between the United States and Great Britain, and that American lines will be promptly organized, building half their steamers in England to save time, and the other half in the United States, to secure the additional bounty. The plan looks to the protection of both ship-owners and ship-builders, and is proposed as a compromise measure, which, it is thought, will be equitable to both these interests, and end the antagonism which now exists between them, to the serious injury of the navigation interests of the country. It is also intended to supersede the personal and special subsidy bills which are now before Congress, and which seek to build up one or two steam lines at the cost of the Government, and for the exclusive benefit of the few favored individuals who are soliciting the grant.

A strong argument in favor of the proposed system is, that it favors no individual, clique, city or section, but is open to all American citizens who may be prepared to take advantage of its provisions. It will afford the new Philadelphia Company the aid that they must have in some shape to save their enterprise from melancholy failure. Under its influence Boston may start a Liverpool steam line with more than a reasonable prospect of success; and New-York can establish half a dozen profitable lines, provided her ship-owners act promptly and in advance of the ship-owners of other ports.

To the objection that a bounty upon steerage passengers would be a violation of our navigation treaties with England, it is replied that England has set us the example in subsidizing her steam lines, and that in principle there is little difference whether the subsidy is nominally paid for mail service or for the encouragement of immigration, under which last heading it is proposed to grant the bounty.

The steamers it is proposed shall carry the United States mails for the sea postage, shall be at the disposal of the Government in time of war, and shall not be sold out of the country without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Are the people aware to what extent the steam-ship subsidy business is carried in the present Congress? Here is a table, carefully prepared, showing the amounts asked for by the various subsidy bills pending, and which are to come up for consideration next Friday:

American and European	$1,300,000 for 15 years	Total	$[illegible]
American and Ocean	1,300,000 for 20 years		[illegible]
Mediterranean and Oriental	300,000 for 15 years		4,500,000
New-York and Antwerp	750,000 for 15 years		11,250,000
New-Orleans and Vera Cruz	150,000 for 15 years		2,250,000
San Francisco and Australia	500,000 for 20 years		10,000,000
Pacific Mail, increased subsidy to China line	500,000 for 10 years		5,000,000
Total per annum	$4,[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]

Note especially the grand totals. L.

LANAHAN VICTORIOUS.

The Charges Withdrawn and the Accused Reinstated—Turning of the Tables Upon the Book Concern—Reference of its Affairs to a Committee of Inquiry.

At last the great case of The Methodist Book Concern *vs.* Dr. LANAHAN has exploded. The charges have been withdrawn, and the accused has been fully reinstated from date. The report which appeared in these columns yesterday plainly foreshadowed this ending and drove the Committee to a speedy conclusion. As therein prophesied, the discussion of the day ended in a resolve to appoint a sub-committee, whose duties it shall be to inquire, not into the accusations against Dr. LANAHAN, but into the business of the Book Concern, its methods of book-keeping, &c., as compared with those of other business houses.

When the morning session was opened, yesterday, the discussion of previous days was renewed with vigor and earnestness, and was carried on until late in the afternoon. The effort still seems to be to settle the accused out of hand. Various propositions were advocated and opposed, but, at first, without success. Dr. LANAHAN was sent for, and appearing with counsel, was asked to accept various plans of settlement, in turn, but all were refused, where any concessions of facts were demanded from him. His counsel insisted on pressing the case to a conclusion, and expressed a willingness to abide by the verdict. The question was several times propounded whether the charges being withdrawn would the answer be withdrawn. The response at first was that they had nothing to withdraw. If the Committee wanted to get rid of the matter from their records after the withdrawal of charges, they could exercise their own prerogatives over their records. The accused was indifferent as to forms, but would not yield any facts.

After the proposal had been once made and declined, Mr. VERNON moved the Doctor's reinstatement, and it was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

In the afternoon one of the Committee came down and invited the Doctor up stairs with his counsel, informing him that he was reinstated and that the Committee had refused further to entertain the charges. He then went upstairs and the Secretary then read the records of the action, which amounted to his reinstatement today—and the resolution not to entertain the charges. Whereupon Mr. FANCHER, counsel for the Concern, arose and stated to the Committee, that, understanding that the answer to the charges would be withdrawn, he was authorized to withdraw the charges.

Judge REYNOLDS, for the defense, replied that there was no such understanding, and such an agreement could not be made by this side.

Mr. FANCHER then said that the charges were unqualifiedly withdrawn.

Judge REYNOLDS remarked that he would now, then, say that he withdrew the answer, but that it must be distinctly understood that it was by no agreement or preconcert, but in consequence of the full and voluntary withdrawal of the charges and specifications against his client. Hereupon the brethren, overjoyed at the settlement of the case, sang the doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and started for their dinners. A second afterward, however, a little breeze sprang up, but it soon died out.

Rev. G. L. TAYLOR and Mr. HOLF became very much excited, and a little more than intimated that their counsel, Mr. FANCHER, had deceived or misrepresented them.

The prosecution, generally partook of the excitement, while the defense counsel were very much amused. And to get rid of the noisy gentlemen one of the Committee moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

After the adjournment there was much talk among counsel and members on both sides, and Judge REYNOLDS was asked as to the withdrawal of the answer. He replied that it was only a formal act consequent on the withdrawal of the charges; but that the allegations of fraud stood as from the beginning, and could not be withdrawn.

A subcommittee of three from the Book Concern are to be appointed by the Chairman, who, together with Bishop SCOTT, who was formerly Book Agent in New-York, and Judges FANCHER and REYNOLDS, counsel for the prosecution and defense, are to investigate the modes of doing business in the Concern, past and present, and to contrast them with modes adopted in other business houses. They are authorized to call to their aid such experts as they may agree upon, and examine all the books and accounts of the Concern for several years past. This subcommittee is to sit at such times as will suit its own convenience, and is to report the result of its investigation to the Book Committee in February, 1872, when they meet to make up their quadrennial report for the General Conference. A resolution of unwavering confidence in Dr. CARLTON's integrity and business ability, it was said, had also been adopted by the Committee.

A meeting of the Committee will be held this morning, it is thought, to hear the announcement of subcommittee, and to attend to various other details, after which it will adjourn sine die. It may be interesting to our readers to know that Messrs. PIKE, VERNON, KENNEDY, IRWIN and SLICER were bent, from the first, on sifting the whole matter, and reaching ground for a verdict. Messrs. MOTHRY and ROTHWEILER were willing to refer to a subcommittee, but would not listen to Dr. LANAHAN's continued suspension. Where the remainder stood may be easily inferred from this, save, perhaps, in the case of the Chairman, whose position from the first was branded "doubtful" in large letters. Dr. LANAHAN and his counsel are glad, the public mind is relieved, and the reporters are happy, that the inquiry is ended. How the other side feels may be imagined by contrast.

Murder in Newtown—A Mysterious Case.

A Jew peddler who has been accustomed to travel through the towns of Queens County for the past ten years, and who was known by the familiar name of FRANK, was shot on Tuesday evening last while driving to his house in Columbusville from Flushing. After he was shot his team kept on until they arrived home, although the wounded man was insensible. He has since died from the effects of the wound. As no attempt was made to rob the wagon or the wounded man, the cause of the crime remains a mystery. There is a report that at the time FRANK was last seen before being shot a companion was in the wagon with him, and that since nothing has been seen of the latter. The entire matter has been kept still until the present time, but for what reason has not been made known, as no extraordinary measures for finding the murderer have been taken. The friends of the man say he has no enemies.

Trial of the New San Francisco Flying-Machine.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 7.

The newly-invented "flying-machine" was put into operation yesterday, with considerable success. When everything was tightened and got in good running order, and the propeller arranged to cause elevation, it was just 12½ o'clock. The fire for raising steam was then kindled, and in one minute and a quarter steam was opened. At 12:41 P. M. the machine was cut loose, and the propellers started. She then rose most gracefully in the air, amid the cheers of the crowd who had gathered to witness the ascension. The machine was guided by cords attached to both ends of the balloon, and in the hands of persons on the ground. She ascended about fifty feet and sailed along about a block, when she was pulled down to have her boiler replenished. Again she arose, this time to a height of about 200 feet. All the machinery connected with it worked to the perfect satisfaction of the inventor, who intends to place it on public exhibition at some place, of which notice will be given. The name given her is "America."

How a Lawyer Served on Both Sides.

The *Gazette de St. Hyacinthe* says a sort of legal farce has been enacted before the Magistrates of St. Cesaire, Canada. A young man named DORVAL was accused of having wrongfully appropriated a check at the St. Cesaire Post-office, and of having cashed it at Montreal under a feigned name. Upon complaint being made against him, and properly sworn to, he was arrested and brought before a Magistrate. In course of the proceedings the counsel originally engaged for the prosecution was informed at a certain stage by the counsel for the defense, that he had received a special authorization to act for the prosecutor, instead of the former. The latter being thus constituted counsel both for the prosecution and defense, then gravely intimated to the Court that he had no witnesses to produce, whereupon the Magistrate ordered the accused to be set at liberty, and he has since left the country.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Season and the Weather—Political Prospects—England Insulted, Threatened, and Outraged—Germany's Future Influence in Europe—The Germans Dreaming of an Invasion of England—Index of English Feeling.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The cold has now continued for two weeks with great intensity—not what you people of Wenham Lake ice would call cold, but a very unusual degree for these islands. The ice is five to six inches thick in the London parks; no more duckings, but abundant broken heads. On Sunday there were in St. James' Park, the smallest in London, no less than 150,000 people, most of whom were snow-balled by the roughs, and many robbed. The water-pipes, laid for a mild climate, are frozen in four houses out of five, and people are forced to go to the hydrants in the streets for water.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The political sky is stormy. The changes in the Cabinet have not strengthened it. Leading Liberal organs cry "breakers ahead." The vote of want of confidence, the *Spectator* says, has been already passed by the people, and, unless something be done, this vote will be registered by Parliament. England sees herself insulted, threatened, outraged, and that she has no power to defend herself. A correspondent of the *Times* with the Germans on the Loire, tells us that the invasion of England is a favorite subject of conversation and calculation among the German officers. The *Times* meekly argues that the seizure of eight English vessels, and sinking them in the Seine, is nothing to complain of. A belligerent has the right to take any neutral ship he can lay his hands on. If BISMARCK could take the Channel fleet to use in bombarding the French seaports, it would be all right. But Englishmen generally do not look upon the matter so philosophically. And how, I wonder, would Americans fancy the seizure of ships, trampling on their flag, and the robbery of their sailors? A heavy bombardment is kept up by the partisan Press upon the Gladstone Cabinet. To-day's *Standard* says:

"The incapacity of the present Ministry to manage the foreign affairs of this country has been signally demonstrated by the condition of isolation in which England now finds herself. Threatened and insulted on all sides—defied by Russia, outraged by Prussia, bullied by America, mocked at and set at naught even by the miserable Kingdom of Greece—there is not a single friend on whom we can rely, or a single ally on whose good offices we can pretend to reckon. * * * Mr. GLADSTONE has allowed the great Western alliance, which was so long the guarantee of peace in Europe, to be demolished. He has permitted the formation of what appears to be a league of the Eastern Powers with America, the completion of which would threaten England with a more formidable danger than any which she has ever had to meet."

But there are great numbers of English who are for peace at any price. That is, they are ready to withdraw from all concern with the affairs of Europe; to withdraw from all treaties; to let Denmark, Luxembourg, Belgium or Turkey be swallowed up; to allow annexation or independence to English colonies, if England can be left at peace. "But," I ask them, "what of India? You must have fleets and armies to maintain your government over two hundred millions of people on the other side of the world." This is a difficulty. To keep Ireland and India, England must be a great military and naval Power. And if this, why not use her power in the cause of justice and national rights in Europe and over the world? Thus a contest is going on everywhere—the feeling for peace, the horror of war, the dread of increased expenditure and debt, on the one hand, and on the other the pride of prestige and power. How can the haughty Englishman travel over the Continent as a meek and peaceful Quaker, powerless to repel insults, or prevent, not to say avenge, injuries? But things cannot rest as they are. England must take one rôle or the other. She must be a Power among the nations, or sink into utter insignificance, and find her trade, her possessions, herself, at the mercy of the first unscrupulous invader. From now to the meeting of Parliament this subject will occupy the public and the Press, and the Government cannot meet Parliament without a well-defined policy, and will be turned out without mercy if it fails to satisfy the nation. An early session is much desired, but the Government will prefer to wait as long as possible.

SENTIMENT TOWARD ENGLISH CHARITY.

English charity to the conquerors—England bearing the burdens that ought to fall upon Germany, in the care of their wounded, sick and prisoners—is not so popular as it has been. England has given £200,000 to one of these war funds, and saved the Germans at least a million of dollars in money. A writer in the *Standard* takes a strong but not peculiar view of the case when he says this vast amount is taken from the suffering and at times starving poor of England:

"For the comforting of the very instruments of all this havoc (many of them the fire-raisers, burglars, foot-pads, assassins, hangmen, who have burned the towns and villages, sacked the private houses, requisitioned the private money, shot the peasants and municipal authorities—the harmless non-combatants in this bloody fray)—to heal the sick and wounded, who, being cured, will return to renew the work of homicide and devastation. In its first aspect, this grand spontaneous impulse of Christian charity seems but the noble instinct of magnanimous civilized intelligence. But, in truth, it is the illogical conclusion of a false morality—a compromise of justice—a compounding of rapine—a holding of the candle to the devil—the very hypocrisy of benevolence—the cant of Christian kindness. If we see even dogs worrying in the street we do not wait till the one has throttled the other, and then send for the veterinary surgeon to the victor. If we find human beings flying at each other's throats, do we calmly look on till one has knocked the other's brains out, and then, in tears, carry the survivor to the hospital and the doctor?"

And what weighs quite as much with many is the evident fact that England gets no gratitude on one side at least, for all she is doing—only contempt and outrage.

FUTURE INFLUENCE OF GERMANY.

M. MICHAEL CHEVALIER, a French writer who has been popular in England, has been writing upon the effects which the triumph of BISMARCK may have on this country. If France be blotted out from the list of Great Power, Germany can command the Western sea-board, from Norway to Gibraltar. She will have navies and sailors; and, in the case of a war with America, he asks, "Would the situation of England be an enviable one? Would she have reason to congratulate herself on having held herself aloof from Continental affairs in 1870? Would she not bitterly regret having coldly allowed her faithful ally to be thus mercilessly crushed?" "An invasion of England," he says, "would be popular in Germany." English travelers and correspondents tell us that the idea of one is so already. "The Germans are not mere dreamers; when they make war, they make it pay:"

"They act as utilitarians with a vengeance. Booty has great attractions for them; they have a weakness for 'loot.' Independently of requisitions and war contributions they find a charm in individual plunder. Werther even thinks of Lotte and the children, and is mindful of the pleasant home on the banks of the Elbe and the Oder, which can be embellished by knick-nacks and articles of *vertu*. Their pockets, their knapsacks, and the wagons they can lay their hands on, are filled with these *souvenirs* intended for home. Now, what a place England would be to plunder; how many touching, rich, valuable mementoes of his visit the landwehr man—good husband and tender father that he is—would he not find in the ancestral seats of the peerage and the comfortable houses of the English middle class? What a mine of wealth would he not find in London, the rendezvous of the capitalized wealth of the whole world. Supposing England invaded, she would then experience—what she pretends to ignore—the manner in which Prussians carry on the war, and the respect which they show for the rights of humanity. She would learn the bitter lesson taught by showers of bombs rained down upon open and defenseless towns; villages burned with petroleum as a punishment for harboring a few volunteers or militiamen, whom the Prussians might not choose to acknowledge as belligerents; she would have her experience widened by the outrages on her wives and daughters, (as at Bazeilles;) by having her Mayors flogged and dragged at horses' tails; by her Judges and most eminent citizens made to ride on the engines drawing trains laden with Prussian troops or ammunition; in short, by all that France has witnessed, suffered and experienced for the last four months."

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER's conclusion is that by helping France to resist, and check the overgrowth of Prussia, England would act in her own interest; and he puts the matter practically enough when he says that, once France is crushed, the English home army must be raised to 250,000 men. In conclusion, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER asks how is it that "the bright intellects" that rule England do not understand that her interests are bound up with those of France? An English journal says: "He will find the answer to his question in the apathy with which the country seems to view our seven vessels lying at the bottom of the Seine."

A writer in the *Contemporary Review* takes an equally gloomy view of the prospects of England as a great Power. He says:

"At this moment we are drifting to the disintegration of our Empire. Few believe it. Few have seen the great currents sweeping away off beyond the horizon, commencing their vast circuits even at the antipodes, but ere long the cyclone will burst upon us, and every one, especially the chief officers, will acknowledge a divine wind, and calmly resign themselves to see the vessel rocked and blown to pieces, saving themselves, no doubt, 'some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship.'"

But I believe that all this will not come without a tremendous struggle. There will be a great flurry before this whale rolls over and is stripped of her blubber. She will spout blood first, and a great deal of it.

INDEX OF ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

I lighted, the other day, on an index of English feeling—a sixpenny pamphlet on the war, entitled "The Fight at Dame Europa's School: Showing How the German Boy Thrashed the French Boy, and How the English Boy Looked On." My copy is of the tenth thousand. It begins:

"Mrs. Europa kept a dame's school, where boys were well instructed in modern languages, fortification, and the use of the globes. Her connection and credit were good, for there was no other school where so sound and liberal an education could be obtained. Many of her old pupils held masterships in other important establishments, two of which may be mentioned as consisting chiefly of dark, swarthy youths, decidedly stupid and backward, for their years; while a third was a large modern academy, full of rather cocky fellows, who talked big about the institutions of their school, and talked for the most part through their noses."

The whole case is argued out very cleverly, and the result is the same as that arrived at by M. CHEVALIER. MONADNOCK.

INSIDE PARIS.

Trochu's Latest Movement—Vinoy's Success—The French Army's Condition—Tiring of Trochu—Prospects for Paris.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 26, 1870.

Last week M. TROCHU commanded for the first time in person a grand military movement, and the results were more negative than those he had previously confided to his two principal Generals, DUCROT and VINOY. He moved two hundred thousand men on the enemy's works, half of them for feints and the other half for the principal attack on the fortified villages of Bourget, Blanc-Mesnil, Pont Iblon and Aulny. He took M. DUCROT with him, but the tactics were his own. M. VINOY was charged with the principal feint, and the result of the day was that the feint became a real attack and succeeded, while the Governor's operations totally failed! VINOY carried the villages of Neuilly-sur-Marne, Villa Gorard and the Maison Blanche, and holds them, and thus fixes the French flag at a distance of six miles from the fortifications, which is the furthest point at which it now floats. Before, we were in the habit of talking of the "Department of St. Denis;" we now talk also of the "Department of the Marne." Our horizon grows by inches, but it grows.

THE FRENCH ARMY'S CONDITION.

In these operations the French Army was the best equipped army that ever went to the field, for it is the first time that any artillery force was composed entirely of breech-loading cannons and *mitrailleuses*. Their number also was formidable, and they appeared to be well handled, for they were carried close to the Prussian works and served with great regularity and apparent coolness. The firing was not so wild as at Champigny, and the young French army is improving so fast that if the weather will only permit, the Prussians will soon be able to learn from their enemy a lesson in the use of artillery. It is not for a civilian to judge of the movements on the field, but after many of the Prussian guns were silenced in the village of Bourget it was a source of astonishment to all of us lookers-on, as well as to the soldiers themselves, that M. TROCHU did not launch a brigade or division of infantry into the place. The disposition of the army, without being enthusiastic, was yet good. The soldiers made no complaint, and went willingly wherever ordered. With such men and such a formidable artillery the Prussians ought to be driven away in a week's time.

TIRING OF TROCHU.

So well are the citizens of Paris convinced of this that a movement is on foot to displace TROCHU as Governor and Commander-in-Chief and replace him by either DUCROT or VINOY. The people are tired of a man who joins to a maximum of words a minimum of acts, and who appears to be willing to allow his reputation as a great commander to rest upon the length of time he can starve without dying. The resources of Paris in food and in material of war is a source of astonishment to ourselves, which grows greater as each day passes over our heads; but these resources are due to the remarkable men of science who inhabit Paris, and not to its Governor. The movement against the Governor was started in the clubs of Paris by the wealthy men of the city; but the poor, and the army itself, are said to be willing to join in signing petitions for his removal. All that is desired now is a new Commander-in-Chief and fair weather, and then you may expect to see an army of two hundred thousand men pass the enemy's lines, with the Government in charge, and hurry away to join the other armies of the Republic.

PROSPECTS FOR PARIS.

We will then, at Paris, be reduced to the dimensions of a municipality, and the war will be carried on on a more colossal scale than ever in the provinces. If we are not then succored in an effective way in a very short time, we will be obliged to capitulate—you cannot imagine how ugly that word sounds to us here in the inside—and Paris may have her prosperity and progress paralyzed a long time yet by the presence within her walls of a Prussian Governor and a Prussian army. MALAKOFF.

Safety of Americans in Paris.

A circular from Messrs. BOWLES BROTHERS, dated from London, Jan. 4, contains the information following: "We have very full advices from Paris, of date 20th December," it says "by which it would appear certain that whatever suffering may exist among the lower classes there the American community has not, up to this time, felt any serious privations. Christmas Eve was celebrated by a dinner at our own bank apartments, as usual, attended by Minister WASHBURNE, Consul-Gen. READ, and many other friends. We trust that through the medium of the Press, these reassuring and entirely reliable advices may tend to tranquilize the anxieties of those who have friends locked up in Paris."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Governor of Tennessee has given THOMAS H. REEVES a commission as Congressman-at-large from that State.

The inaugural address of Gov. BRADLEY, of Nevada, was very short. It would make about one-fourth of a column in the TIMES.

Philadelphia's new park in the north-eastern section of the city is to comprise about 600 acres, and is to be called Wingohocking Park, when it has an existence.

Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of Pittsburg, Penn., formerly an active and prominent politician, member of Congress, &c., died on Wednesday, aged eighty-four years.

Kentucky papers are complaining loudly of the wanton destruction of live stock in that State, and call for prompt measures to detect and punish the guilty persons.

A correspondent of a Richmond paper reports that a man who attempted to cross a creek, on the ice, broke through, and has not since been seen.

Hon. ELLIOTT BEARDSLEY, once a prominent politician and large manufacturer in Connecticut, died in Winsted on Thursday, aged sixty-nine years.

The Kentucky Democratic State Central Committee has refused to change the time for the State Nominating Convention from May 3 to Feb. 22, as the Democratic legislative caucus requested.

A Canadian paper asserts that the toll on the bridge at Niagara Falls to Goat Island was so high before it was doubled that no one but wedding parties and other simpletons ever crossed it.

Gov. ALCORN, some days since, sent his message to the Mississippi Legislature, but it is so fearfully long that thus far not a single newspaper in the State, so far as we have seen, has dared to attempt to publish it in full.

Three hundred and thirteen applications for divorce were brought before the New-Hampshire Supreme Court last year. Two hundred and twenty-two were decided, a divorce being granted in 167 cases.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee has unanimously refused to accept the resignation of Hon. E. H. ROLLINS as its Chairman, and the Committee has done wisely and well.

That colored member of the Virginia Senate, whose remark we quoted yesterday, made a personal explanation on Wednesday, in which he said that if he did not express himself grammatically it was the fault of those who kept him in slavery.

The Class of '74 at Yale College, containing forty-six members, managed to cast sixty-four votes at one ballot at the recent election of the Church Committee. One of the New-Haven papers fear some of them have been paying too close attention to the teachings of Tammany.

The colored clergymen of Maryland have been holding a convention in Baltimore this week, and have voted unanimously that they want more schools for colored children in the several counties, and the restrictions upon colored passengers in street-cars abolished.

There has been a vast improvement in the public schools of Maryland since the war. Six years ago only the very poor sent their children to these schools, which in their way were very poor, too; but now, as the Baltimore *American* notes with evident pleasure, private schools and governesses are things of the past, and the entire dependence of the people for the education of the young is on the free public schools.

Hon. ELI SAULSBURY, Delaware's new Senator, was serenaded, on Wednesday evening, and invited company to an entertainment, which was conducted on strict temperance principles, the Wilmington *Commercial* says, and was, consequently, not especially gratifying to some. There apparently has been some improvement in Delaware after all.

SAMUEL N. BELL, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of New-Hampshire, is a man of high reputation, ample means and much public spirit. He is a son of the late Chief-Justice SAMUEL D. BELL, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, about forty years old, and one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

The widow of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE died suddenly in Montreal on Tuesday night. One of her two daughters returned from a party at a late hour, and entering her room found her on her knees quite dead, with a prayer-book in her hand—she evidently having expired while engaged in her devotions. She was forty-six years of age.

A ship-master at Honolulu reports that, during a recent visit of his vessel at Jarvis Island, a "leopard shark" (so called because its skin is covered with dark spots) was washed ashore, which measured twenty-six feet in length. The distance between the eyes of this monster, he asserts, was four feet, and the width of the jaws nearly three feet. Further particulars may be expected by the next steamer.

President ELIOT, of Harvard College, has written a note to the Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., expressing regret that any of the citizens have had cause to complain of the stench caused by a fertilizer placed in the college grounds, but saying that he thinks the late rains have removed the alleged nuisance, and that, at any rate, the college officers and students who live upon the college grounds have had the worst of the annoyance.

The will of a San Francisco physician, recently deceased, contained the following clause: "After death I wish my body to be dissected by my medical friends, the soft parts burned and the ashes preserved in an urn, the skeleton wired well together, and both kept in some medical college or university in San Francisco. But in case my wife should wish for them, it is my will that they be delivered to her, in case she shall be willing to pay the expense of their preparation."

LINTON STEPHENS has written a long letter in reply to Gov. BULLOCK, in which he contends that the election of Congressman in the Fifth District of Georgia was entirely fair, and says that there, at least, true men, under the inspiring influence of success, will become as bold as they are true, and will carry forward still further the Democratic banner, which they hailed at the beginning of the last campaign with enthusiasm, because it denounce the whole reconstruction scheme of Congress as revolutionary, unconstitutional, null and void.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at the offices of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris. At the London office, for the week ending Jan. 7, 1871:

New-York—Dr. E. E. Porter, Hon. G. M. Curtis, Peter Hayden and wife, J. R. Partridge and family, Mark Smith, E. L. Tufts, Mrs. C. S. Barclay, Miss C. Barclay, Samuel Holley, Mrs. E. Marble, M. M. Harris, H. E. Eakin, G. F. Bassett, Mrs. Chauncey Robbins, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Fannie Robbins, E. M. Neville, F. A. Hargons.
Boston—S. Arthur Bent, Ella L. Chipman, W. W. Chipman, S. P. Mandell, Albert Thompson and family, B. H. Ticknor, E. A. Brigham, Geo. J. Johnson.
St. Louis—Hon. Henry T. Blow, N. C. Chapman and wife.
Madrid—Rev. John W. Terry.
San Francisco—W. Shiels and daughter, F. Lewis.
Paris—Mme. Virot, O. B. Thomas, Henry Herth.
Baltimore—C. E. Easter.
Indiana—Dr. S. C. Ayres.
Cincinnati—Dr. J. D. Webb.
Iowa—A. P. Page.
Pittsburg, Penn.—T. S. Blair, W. Tatnall.
New-Jersey—D. Holsman.
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Prof. James C. Watson.
Washington—Charles Cowlam.
Keokuk, Iowa—C. A. Kellogg.
Birmingham—J. M. Holmes.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate unanimous resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

ANOTHER GEORGIA SENATOR ELECT.

Mr. MORTON presented the certificate of election of FOSTER BLADGETT as a United States Senator from the State of Georgia, for six years from the 4th of March next, which, at Mr. MORTON's request, was read and laid on the table.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention, (colored,) lately in session in Washington.

It asks the passage of what is known as Senator SUMNER's bill, (supplementary to the Civil Rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee,) the object of which is to apply a remedy for alleged indignities and proscription to which colored people are subjected in railroad cars.

Mr. SUMNER, expressing his hearty sympathy with the prayer of the petition, said the indignities complained of were terrible outrages, to which Congress was bound to apply a remedy before adjourning. Referring to a description by the Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana (colored) of the annoyances to which he was exposed in traveling from New-Orleans to Washington, he asserted that there must be equal rights in railroad cars, hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of existing laws, and appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL, as the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not longer to delay the remedial legislation.

An explanation by Mr. TRUMBULL developed that the bill referred to by Mr. SUMNER had been reported from the Judiciary Committee on July 7 of last year, and then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to enter a motion to reconsider the postponement, but

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. SUMNER subsequently introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights acts, substantially similar to his bill of last session. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A NEW-YORK PORT TUNNEL COMPANY.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and postal facilities with the Port of New-York.

It incorporates MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and others as the New-York Port Tunnel Company, with authority to construct a tunnel, tube or covered way in or beneath and across the beds of the Bay of New-York or Hudson River, from some point in New-York City to some in New-Jersey opposite, and a similar tunnel from New-York to Brooklyn. The Company is also to be empowered to operate railways in said tunnels, and to construct and use necessary approaches thereto, limited to the grade of forty feet per mile. Damages to and compensation for property to be taken are to be determined by three commissioners to be appointed by the United States District Court.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to ratify and carry into effect the Constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory, adopted Dec. 20, 1870, at Ocmulgee, by a general council of the said Territory, held by authority of the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from the citizens of New-York approving the recommendation of the President's Message touching the *Alabama* claims, and asking legislation to carry it into effect. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. MORTON moved the reference of certain papers to the Special Committee on Investigation of Alleged Southern Outrages, and stated that physical indisposition would preclude his accepting the chairmanship of that Committee.

The Vice-President subsequently announced as the Committee referred to Messrs. Scott, Wilson, Pool, Chandler and Davis. The latter named (Mr. DAVIS) declined on account of indisposition.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, made a written report upon the amendments to the bill to incorporate the Salt Lake and Colorado River Railroad Company. He also reported from the same Committee a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the public lands, extending for one year longer the time for making their payments. Passed.

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bills adversely:

The bill to constitute Leavenworth, Kansas, a port of delivery, and that to constitute Shreveport, La., a port of delivery; also, the joint resolution accepting the proposals of the International Steam-ship Company for placing iron steam-ships in the Trans-Atlantic service, and were indefinitely postponed.

MAILS FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN.

Mr. FENTON introduced, by request, a bill directing the Postmaster-General to contract with the North American Steam-ship Company of New-York for the transportation of the mails weekly, between New-York and Antwerp, or Bremen, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg, for a term of fifteen years, at the rate of $[illegible] per trip. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OBSTRUCTING THE OHIO.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution to prevent obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio River.

It provides that it shall be unlawful for the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, or any other company or person, to proceed in the erection of the bridge now being constructed between Cincinnati and Newport, unless the bridge be so constructed that the channel span shall have a clear headway at low water of 100 feet below the floor-beams suspended from the bottom of posts.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, the House bill granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 was made the special order for Wednesday next.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. NYE, in accordance with the previous notice, addressed the Senate on the bill to create a fund to be known as the mineral-land fund, and for other purposes.

The bill provides for paying over to the Sutro Tunnel Company the proceeds of the money received by the United States from the sale of mineral lands; $20,000 to be paid upon the completion of every 500 feet, and the tunnel to be completed within ten years.

Mr. NYE, to demonstrate the magnitude of the interests involved in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, stated that the Comstock lode, to which the tunnel was to be constructed, had yielded, since its discovery ten years ago, $120,000,000, almost equaling the total yield in silver of the whole Republic of Mexico. The mines on that lode have now reached a perpendicular of 1,200 feet, and the obstacles encountered in mining foreshow an early abandonment of it. The difficulties in mining are principally the enormous expense of pumping the water and hoisting the ore, for which fifty-three steam-engines are employed and kept in motion with firewood at $12 per cord, and at an expense of $7,000,000 per annum. The great obstacle in mining was the great increase of heat below the surface, the thermometer at 1,300 feet below standing at 110°, making it almost impossible for the men to work, and impairing their health. The Sutro Tunnel would remedy all these evils; it would have a length of seven miles, and would reach under the mines at a depth of 2,000 feet, drawing off the water by its natural flow, thus abolishing the expensive steam machinery. The shafts, connected with the tunnel, will act as chimneys, 2,000 feet in height, through which an air current will enter by the tunnel, cooling the atmosphere and removing the noxious gases. The ore, instead of being hoisted, may be dropped to the tunnel level, and on a railroad be carried to the river at one-twentieth of the expense heretofore. Mr. NYE went on to show that mineral lodes of true fissure veins reach down indefinitely, and that this tunnel would be the greatest work of exploration ever carried out. Its scientific value as a geological examination would be incalculable, and an actual demonstration of the continuance of mineral lodes to a greater depth than has ever been reached in the world would give positive evidence of the thousands of millions, buried in the earth, would give a great value to all our mineral lands; and, by making capital flow in that direction, would populate and open up the mineral wealth of the vast country beyond the Missouri River. As a great geological survey in the very bowels of the earth this would prove to be of more value than all the superficial geological surveys carried out by the Government heretofore, at an expense of millions of dollars. The bill looks to extending certain aid toward the construction of this tunnel from the sale of mineral lands, not to exceed $3,000,000, while the Government is secured a first mortgage on all the property, and fifty per cent. of the yield to be repaid to Government. The whole work to be under the supervision of Government officers, and no money to be paid until each section is reported completed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, remarked that the bill advocated by Mr. NYE had come before the Senate for the special purpose of allowing that Senator to be heard, and he expected it would now be laid aside informally. For one he (SHERMAN) was favorable to encouraging in any proper way the great enterprise of the Sutro Tunnel, but to grant Government aid in such a direction was a novel proposition.

Mr. COLE, of California, spoke of the commendable propriety of the bill in the proposed use of the proceeds from mineral land sales.

The bill was laid aside, Mr. NYE giving notice that he would call it up at an early day.

TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, submitted a resolution to be acted upon on Monday next for a select Senate Committee on telegraph legislation.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, asked to be excused from serving on the Special Committee to investigate alleged outrages in the South, which was this day appointed. Leave was granted. Messrs. RICE and BAYARD were substituted by the chair as members of the Committee, vice POOL and DAVIS resigned.

A PUBLIC PARK.

On the motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to inquire and report concerning the purchase of improvements, as a public park, of the two squares [illegible] grounds, in connection with the [illegible] Botanic Gardens, the Smithsonian [illegible], Agricultural Department, and the grounds of the President's Mansion, the [illegible] in the [illegible] city not required for public use, and [illegible].

STATE WAR LOANS.

The bill to refund to the States the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the recent war, was debated during the remainder of the session. The question was stated to be upon Mr. RAMSEY's amendment to make good to the States the depreciation on the scrip issued to borrow the money advanced to the Government, the effect being confined to a few States in the extreme West. In opposition to the bill it was argued that in drawing a line at ten per cent. as the specific rate of discount, States which had sold their bonds at a larger discount would not be reimbursed for the difference. The principal objection to the bill was to its alleged inequality in practical operation by compelling the States which had taxed themselves to maintain their credit at par to contribute to pay the discount suffered by neighboring States that engaged in raising taxes.

Mr. SHERMAN, while opposed to the incorrect rule imposed by the bill, favored special legislation to reimburse Indiana for the interest and discount on expenditures made by her Governor, now a Senator, (MORTON,) under the most extraordinary circumstances. The Legislature, being politically hostile to the Governor, the latter deemed it imprudent to call that body together, and was therefore compelled to go into the market on his own account and borrow the money. The amounts expended by the States generally was immense, so great that it would be impossible for accounting officers of the Government to settle the accounts without taking voluminous testimony. He was opposed to including the discount, the bonds of the States having been sold like United States bonds, at varying prices. He moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, opposed the bill because of its unequal operation upon the States, and argued to show the difficulty of framing a measure which would secure an equitable settlement.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, opposed the reference, and replied at length to Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, argued among other things that in raising this money the States only performed their duty, as they were equally interested in preserving the Union, and that self-preservation and not generosity dictated their action. The proposed policy would be unjust to the older States, as the bearers of whatever additional taxation would be required to carry it out, while those already bore a preponderance of taxes.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN, of Ohio, advocated the reference, and Mr. HOWE, of Michigan, opposed it.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. SCOTT, of Kansas, asked unanimous consent to make the income tax repeal the special order of business for Tuesday next.

Mr. HOWE objected.

The pending bill being laid aside temporarily, Mr. SCOTT said he desired to test the sense of the Senate on the question, and moved to make the income tax repeal the special order for Tuesday. The motion prevailed by a two-thirds vote, thirty-two Senators rising in its favor to twelve in the negative. At 4½ P. M., after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, presented a petition of the merchants of New-York in favor of the appointment of commissioners to audit and pay the *Alabama* claims.

PASSED.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the removal of the Custom-house from St. Mark's to Cedar Key, Fla. Passed.

KNOXVILLE.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill to re-establish Knoxville, Tenn., as a port of delivery. Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, objected.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a paragraph from the Washington *Republican*, of this day, stating that Gen. BLUNT, in his testimony before the Committee on Investigation on Indian Affairs, had stated that one of the great troubles in obtaining appropriations for the Indians was that nearly every member of Congress who voted for appropriations expected and demanded liberal compensation, which was usually paid, and that in order to accomplish that, some sharp practice had to be resorted to. Mr. SARGENT remarked that it was only necessary for him to say in reply to that infamous paragraph that Gen. BLUNT had not testified before the Committee up to this time. The Committee had not been able to discover his whereabouts so as to serve a subpoena upon him. The Committee had made efforts continuously, by telegraph and otherwise, and would thank newspaper editors and reporters to publish the fact, that the Committee desired the presence of Gen. BLUNT. There was no testimony from any person of the character stated in that paragraph. It was an aspersion on a body of gentlemen who had nothing in their associations or character to justify it in any degree. It was merely a reckless libel on the House of Representatives.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and passed the following:

For the relief of Henry Hoyt, of the Fifth Missouri Infantry; of Ruben H. Bishop, of Charleston, Ohio; of Wm. Buck, late Surgeon of the Sixth Maine Infantry; of James J. Hills, of the Third Missouri Cavalry; of John W. Campbell, of Kentucky; of Robt. K. Bird, late Colonel of the First Tennessee Volunteers; of Walter Lee, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry; of Jas. Murphy, of Maine; of Henry Anderson and W. E. Crittenden, of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry; and Samuel Hitchcock, late Second Lieutenant of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. Also, for the sale of a piece of land in the village of Sag Harbor, in Suffolk County, N. Y.; granting condemned cannon for soldiers' cemeteries; for the relief of the former occupants of the military reservation at Point San Jose, San Francisco.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 1:20 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ARCHER in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

The question was on Mr. WOOD's motion to limit the expenditures of the secret service fund of the State Department, so that none of it shall be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment, and referred to the fact that the publication of the mode in which Gen. SCOTT disbursed a secret service fund in Mexico, showing an item of $10,000 paid to high Mexican officials, caused a revolution, or at least a *pronunciamento* in that Republic. It would be seen, therefore, that an attempt to govern the secret service fund would not only lead to complications among officials of the United States, but would take from the President any power to deal with foreign officials. He had no difficulty at all about San Domingo, but he utterly declined to argue that question now. All charges about it would be met and answered at the proper time. But he wanted the gentlemen to consider when they assailed the President where he had no opportunity to answer, and that too without the highest and best cause, and the most thorough evidence, they did wrong, not only to the President, but to the country, in attempting to belittle its Chief Magistrate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, said that the discussion had satisfied him that the secret service fund ought to be abolished as contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions. The instance cited by the gentleman from Massachusetts ought to satisfy every one of the impropriety of placing large sums of money in the hands of officials, to be disposed of in their discretion, without rendering an account to the people.

Mr. COX, of New-York, also argued against the continuance of the secret service fund, declaring himself opposed to all "ways that are dark and all tricks that are vain."

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, expressed his amazement at the position taken by the gentleman on the other side against the continuance of the secret service fund, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from speeches made last session by Messrs. WOOD and [illegible], in opposition to an amendment offered by himself (KELSEY) requiring vouchers to be filed, showing the distribution of that fund. The reading of these extracts provoked laughter at the expense of the two members.

Mr. WOOD protested that there was nothing in his speech of last session on this subject which he did not now indorse. He did not take back any of it.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The amendment offered by Mr. WOOD was rejected, and, without completing the bill, the House proceeded, at 3 o'clock, to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia, in compliance with a standing order assigning the third Friday in each month, after 3 o'clock, to that business. The Senate bill to provide for a Government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read.

It proposes a sort of Territorial Government in the District, with a Governor to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, with a Council of eleven members, and a House of Representatives of twenty-two members, with a Secretary to be appointed by the President for four years, and with a Delegate in Congress. The laws of the Legislative Assembly are to be subject to repeal or modification by Congress. There is to be a Board of Public Works, to consist of the Governor and two persons to be appointed by the President. The members of the Council are also to be appointed by the President.

The bill having been read through, the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, moved to amend the second section by making the Governor an elective officer, instead of being appointed.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee for the District of Columbia, opposed the amendment, and made a general statement in reference to the bill. There was one element which would allow the city to be one of the best governed cities in the country, and that was the control Congress had over it. The conservative element representing the Government of the United States should be preserved; but if the Governor and all other officers were to be elected, instead of appointed by the President, that element would be abandoned, and with its abandonment would not give a [illegible] any government that could be organized.

Mr. ELA advocated his amendment, and asserted that [illegible] to be appointed by the President would be an attack on the representative principle of the United States Government. He asserted that the tax-payers of the city were able to take care of their own interests, and that nowhere else in the country were life and property as safe as in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, declared himself not opposed to intrusting to the President the power of appointing the Governor. In his judgment that power would be much safer than in the hands of the people of the District, who were of a very different class now from what they were [illegible] years ago. The war had sent into the District a preponderating proportion of people who not only had no interests here, but who were really disqualified from properly comprehending and understanding the interests of others. He, for one, was not willing to trust the interests of his property to persons totally incapable of protecting their own interests. He would rather trust a Governor appointed by the President, and who was responsible for the character of his appointees, than trust one elected by the [illegible] people.

Mr. ELA inquired whether the gentleman was willing to see the same principle established in New-York City?

Mr. WOOD replied that there was no analogy between the two cases. New-York City was a portion of New-York State, but the District of Columbia belonged to the Government of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, made a constitutional argument in support of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. ELA's amendment was rejected by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. COOK, the third section was amended by substituting for the words "House of Representatives," the words "House of Delegates."

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the third section, which gives legislative power to a Council and House of Delegates. He argued that Congress could no more depute the legislative body to make general laws than the Legislature of the State of New-York could depute another body to make general laws. The ordinances passed by the municipal powers of cities and corporations never had been considered as general laws, but rather as by-laws, and when Congress was clothed with exclusive power of legislation over the District of Columbia, it would not give to any other body the right to make general laws as proposed by this bill.

Mr. WOODWARD argued that the word "exclusive," used in the Constitution in that connection, did not mean what the gentleman from Massachusetts tried to make it, but merely meant exclusive of the States.

After further discussion, Mr. HOAR withdrew his motion.

Mr. COOK moved to amend the 28th section by providing that the Council shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, five of those first appointed to be for the term of one year, and the other six for two years, and all subsequent appointments to be for two years.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment.

Mr. ELA moved to make the members of the Council elective. He wanted the House to decide the question whether the people were or were not to have a voice in the election of one part of the Legislature. He declared his astonishment at hearing Democrats advocate the principle of the appointment instead of the election of officers. Why not govern the city by a Commission at once, and crush out every pretence of a representative principle?

Mr. COOK defended the principle of appointment as retaining and guarding the interests of the whole people of the United States in this District.

Mr. ELA's amendment was rejected, and Mr. COOK's amendment was agreed to.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE TEST.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, moved to amend the sixth section, which gives the elective franchise to all male citizens of the United States, by striking out the word "male." [Laughter.] He declared that he offered the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by yeas and nays.

Mr. COOK opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not encumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The District had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made the scene of that experiment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. JULIAN was rejected—yeas [illegible], nays 11[illegible]. There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members responded to their names. Some of the votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "No" brought down the House. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Allison, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Banks, Barry, Buck, Buffington, Burdett, Cessna, Cobb of Wisconsin, Cobb of North Carolina, Coburn, Cullum, Darrall, Dixon of North Carolina, Ela, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hawkins, Hoar, Jones of North Carolina, Julian, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, Long, Loughridge, Maynard, Milnes, Moore of New-Jersey, Morey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Negley, Orth, Packard of Indiana, Paine, Pierce, Platt, Pomeroy, Porter, Prosser, Sargent, Scofield, Shanks, Smith of Tennessee, Stevenson, Stoughton, Strickland, Twichell, Washburn of Wisconsin, Willard, Wilson of Ohio, Wolf—[illegible].

NAYS—Ambler, Archer, Barnum, Beatty, Beck, Bethune, Benton, Biggs, Blair, Boles, Booker, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buckley, Burchard, Conger, Conner, Cook, Cowles, Cox, Crebs, Dickey, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Dox, Duke, Duval, Eldridge, Ferriss, Fisher, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haldeman, Hale, Hamill, Hawley, Hay, Hill, Holman, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Kellogg of Connecticut, Kelsey of New-York, Kerr, Ketcham, Knapp, Knott, Laflin, Lewis, Lynch, Manning, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, McKenzie, McNeely, Mercur, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, [illegible] of Mississippi, Niblack, O'Neil, Packer of Pennsylvania, Palmer, Peck, Phelps, Poland, Potter, Rainey, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Sanford, Sawyer, Schumaker, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Sherrod, Shober, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Vermont, Stevens, Stone, Strong, Swann, Sypher, Tanner, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Voorhees, Wallace, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—11[illegible].

On the motion of Mr. COOK, the House reconsidered the vote ordering the bill to be considered by section, which would have prevented final action today.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, desired to offer an amendment, providing that every wife, parent, &c., should have a right of action to cover damages for injuries to person, property, means of support, &c., arising from selling or giving intoxicating liquors, but the amendment was cut off by the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

Some amendments of details of the bill were offered by Mr. COOK, and agreed to, and then the bill was passed—yeas [illegible], nays [illegible].

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation, made by special order for Thursday next. The bill appropriates $27,475,000.

The House, then, at 5 o'clock adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

THE MURDERER FERGUSON.

Gov. Hoffman's Answer to the Application to Commute His Sentence.

The following is Gov. HOFFMAN's answer to an application to commute the punishment of FERGUSON, now under sentence of death in Tompkins County:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had a long consultation with Dr. GRAY upon the case of FERGUSON, and have given all the facts of the case full consideration. I can find no good reason for interference with the sentence of the Court.

It is not claimed that the prisoner is either a lunatic or an imbecile. He is not insane nor is he an idiot. All that can be said of him favorable to the application for Executive clemency is that he is of a low order of intellect, and has very little moral sense. He is not much shocked, it appears, at having killed Mr. and Mrs. LUNGER, yet at the time he did it he knew, and he knows now, that he was violating law, committing crime; and that it was, as he has since expressed it, "a hanging matter or imprisonment for life."

He killed the two persons. He set fire to the house in which their bodies lay, for the evident purpose of helping to conceal his crime, and he threw into the lake the ax with which he committed it. He threatened to kill the girl ANN, but did not. Whether he thought she would not tell what she knew, or whether he had any opinion on that subject, no one can decide.

The usual defense upon the trial of men who commit such crimes, with apparently insufficient motive and upon very slight provocation, is that they are insane, intellectually unable to distinguish between right and wrong as to the particular act. No such defense was set up in this case; and Dr. GRAY, although he favors the application for commutation, declares it to be his decided opinion that, if it had been, it would have failed. Indeed, at the trial, as I understand, all intention of offering insanity as a defense was disclaimed. Lately, in several cases I have been asked to interfere with the due course of law, with the verdict of a jury and the judgment of a Court, in favor of criminals, (admitted to be legally accountable for their acts and to have been properly convicted,) on the ground that "the order of intellect of the criminals is exceedingly low, and their moral sense very feeble." I cannot assent to the proposition that such men are to be shielded from the full penalties of the law. A large number of criminals are men of very weak moral, and not very strong mental characteristics. Such men are restrained from the commission of crime, if at all, not by conscience, but by the terror of the law; and to establish a precedent that this class, the most dangerous of all in any community, are to be exempt from the highest penalty of the law, would be to defeat the very object of law and of punishment.

I appreciate the deep anxiety which you, as counsel, feel in relation to this case, and I respect very highly the disinterested, though none the less earnest efforts which, without hope of reward, you have made in the prisoner's behalf. I regret deeply, as I always do when a life depends upon my decision, that I find no satisfactory reason for a commutation of the sentence of FERGUSON.

Very truly yours,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

To MARCUS LYON, Esq.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Public Education.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the many characteristic movements of the present day, there is one that possesses a great many minds and agitates not a few countries. Whether we look at Europe or the New World, there is a general decided movement regarding education. Europe, conscious of a criminal neglect, feels its necessity; here, conscious of not having done enough, we feel the necessity of proceeding further. I do believe, however, and I deprecate it strongly, that the mass of our citizens are not as deeply interested today in our public schools as they were thirty years ago. Then, a man in good circumstances found the public schools good enough, and their associations pure enough, for the education of his children, and everything connected with them was certain to be important to him. Now, we have a large wealthy class who have their children educated in private academies, and thus the interest and attention of the intelligent, influential classes cannot be given to schools in whose educational advantages they do not participate. On the other hand, we have a large number of the poorest classes of children under the charge of private charitable institutions. Thus, we do not find that parents exercise any supervision over the schools, or inquire much after the extent and character of the instruction given in them. It is found, therefore, while others advance we may go backward.

The recent City Superintendent's report brings this question again before us, and suggests to me this communication. There is in it an array of statistics, giving a percentage comparisons of certain things; but while they doubtless afford valuable data for comparison and guidance, they may be made to tell too much. It is gratifying, however, to be informed that in ten years the average attendance has increased fifty-four per cent., but still we can hardly feel content to find that the average attendance is not yet quite fifty per cent. of the number taught. In our private schools I know the average attendance is not below eighty per cent. of the number taught. It is noticeable that in every subject the girls of the grammar schools are superior to the boys. Now, this is a startling statistical fact. Might I ask if there was one of the five subjects in which the boys were not a little better? In the main, the report gives a *couleur de rose* to the results of the teaching and condition of the schools; but lest the color might be too bright, we have two or three faults to subdue it a little. There is a complaint of "bad articulation and pronunciation," and the cause is given, which no doubt is a very effective one. I cannot help asking: Is it only at home the children meet the worst possible English, as the report says? We have, then, a complaint of the teaching of English grammar; and this complaint is not one peculiar to our public schools—it is a very general one. No wonder, from the various trashy text-books used. We use the books too much. I think to put an English grammar into a pupil's hand to study definitions, phrases and names, whose signification he cannot possibly have any idea of for years to come, and before he can read his own language correctly, is to force upon him a useless, yes a pernicious, piece of drudgery. The instruction ought to be carried on orally, gradually leading the pupils on until they can understand the construction of a sentence, and understand the nature and uses of the parts of speech. Then, when they can read well and write their language fairly, a good text-book might be judiciously used.

There are some statistics that I would suggest to the Superintendent. First—What percentage of promotions is made by right of priority of service and efficiency? Secondly—What percentage of the teachers have had any preliminary training in a normal school, or otherwise, for their work? Thirdly—What number of vacancies occur every year through resignation, dismissal or otherwise? I have no connection with the public schools, but I have closely inquired into the methods of examinations and appointments, and find that it is very possible for teachers to suffer great injustice from the present system. An examiner takes a class and examines it on any given subject, and after a very short inquiry marks the result as either "excellent," "good," "fair," or "indifferent." The result is the measure of the teacher's efficiency, and by it he stands or falls. Now it is palpably an erroneous and unjust way on the whole. It may happen that a teacher has a class composed of some boys below the average intelligence, or they may come from a certain state of society. From this or any cause, in spite of his zeal and ability, this class is found below the standard of its grade, and an examiner, after a few minutes' hasty trial, puts his work down a failure. I see here too much of an opportunity to oppress and ruin a worthy teacher if it be so desired. If a teacher's fitness and fidelity are to be ascertained, it should not be by a few minutes' inspection only. His general course, his known attention to his work, and the character and style of his teaching as shown at various times should fix his standing. Suppose, which is possible, that an examiner should be ill-disposed towards a teacher, what more easy than to examine his class in such a way, and to select and give questions in such a manner, as that very imperfect results would be exhibited? Pay what we may, build what we may, adorn as we may, there can be no education until worthy, able teachers feel there is no uncertainty in the tenure of their position, and know that industry and ability are sure not to be overlooked.

PROPHET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1871.

Chief-Justice Taney's Family.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent debate on the proposition to increase judicial salaries, it was stated in Congress that Judge TANEY, notwithstanding his sober and economical life, had died so poor that his daughters were compelled to support themselves and their mother by their labors as copyists in the Government offices at Washington. "A Member of the Bar" in one of the daily papers, recommends that the members of the legal profession throughout the United States, send $5 each to Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, to be invested by him in Government bonds, and the bonds sent to these ladies, as "a just tribute to the memory of a great lawyer, whose judicial integrity was never questioned." I happen to know, upon reliable social authority, that the occasion for such a testimonial exists substantially as represented, and that two of Judge TANEY's daughters have been for a few years, and are now, trying to earn the support spoken of by their labors as copyists, though not at present in any of the Government offices, which makes the case more precarious. Hoping that the members of the Bar will, in their own good and quiet way, (and I can think of none better than the one suggested,) put these ladies handsomely out of want's reach, I beg you to aid in calling attention to the matter by inserting this communication. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Printers' Strike in Jersey City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The strike in the Jersey City *Times* office, referred to in yesterday's issue of your paper, had nothing to do with the Printers' Union, and if that body held a meeting condemning our action, we were not informed of it, and consequently could not be present to defend ourselves. The strike was against the foreman, as a man, for wishing to discharge two men for asserting their rights. THE STRIKERS.

An Important Railroad Suit Settled.

From the Concord, N. H., Republican, Jan. 18.

The controversy for the control of the Concord Railroad came to an end at the Court in Haverhill yesterday. The new Board of Directors gave Gov. STEARNS a bond in the sum of $100,000 to protect him from claims having their rise under his management. They also provide for the payment of $[illegible] as aid in building the Claremont Railroad. We understand, also, that a satisfactory contract has been agreed upon for the carrying to and fro of the business of the upper roads. On these and other conditions the Concord Road and its branches will be surrendered to the new managers, the Court retaining control enough to decide any business questions which may arise in the adjustment of joint accounts. The new arrangement will commence immediately. The directors are Isaac Spalding, Frederick Smyth, John H. Pearson, James W. Johnson, Edson Hill, Wm. R. Spalding, and William A. Tower. The last-named gentleman is President.

Personal.

Bayard Taylor is at the Irving House. Gen. J. C. Cunningham, of the United States Army, and Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Massachusetts, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Dent, of the United States Army; Hon. E. T. Barstow, of Galveston; Col. Hemeggel, of Mexico, and Hon. F. A. Gibbs, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. E. J. Hudson, of the Boston *Advertiser*, and Mr. Dijardin, of the French Legation, are at the Westminster Hotel. [illegible]

Pinkney Russell, Esq., of Salem, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Commodore Vanderbilt, of the United States Navy, and Hon. N. J. Bennett, of Albany, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Commander Beardslee, of the United States Navy, Hon. G. S. Boutwell, of New-Haven, and R. Osborne, Esq., of Toledo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FARES TO WASHINGTON.

A Threatening Controversy Between the Parties to the Monopoly—Sentiments and Rivalries—New Rates to be Established.

The subject of cheap fares from Washington, on New-York and the West, which will be found below the public, is exciting short but lively comment at the centers of Congress. Whether the result of controversy this Winter will be that all the rails here meet at the railroad companies, whose combination locks the transportation of freight and passengers at Baltimore, is their business. The Water Lines have failed out among themselves, and the two companies in question, finally "hedging" against competition, contemplate, by forcing the establishment of an "air-line" railroad from Washington to New-York.

The case is that in the face of a long series of facts, the companies between this City and Baltimore have been earnestly pressing upon the Baltimore and Ohio Company a proposition to make through fares which

[illegible]

indignation against this Company, which drives the business of New-York and Philadelphia. Although the Company has recently obtained a decision in its favor respecting the Steamboat companies passing through the State, it still considers that the companies with which it is locked in a "hedging" contract, by refusing to sign its thirty-six miles of road from Baltimore to Washington. The sum included twenty-five cents for the transportation through the streets of Baltimore, by horse-power—a process which every passenger knows to be the slow and tedious one. The usual charge for the transportation of a human body. At this rate, four cents would cost 40 20. The companies north of Baltimore want to place the fares about twenty-five per cent below this figure, and propose a pro rata division of a certain sum per mile, for the money. So far as they know they are some desire to promote the public interest; it may be mentioned that while the Baltimore and Ohio Company have clung to their time-honored method of conveyance through Baltimore, the unfortunate company of New-Jersey built a road at a cost of two and a quarter millions, the sole object of which was to enable passengers to avoid the tedious journey through the streets. While the Baltimore and Ohio Company charge for the same use of each through ticket for the whole route, the united companies claim no extra charge for the transportation through West Philadelphia, by which a great saving of time is effected.

The consequences of this disagreement will undoubtedly result in the public benefit. A new road is being built from Baltimore to Washington, which will be finished early in April. While road connection will be made by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road; and when the Potomac Bridge completed, the attractive book in the way of cheap fares to Washington will be removed.

CURIOUS HOMICIDE.

A Man Shot to Death Without Or Much Apparent Provocation—Unfortunate Result of a Quarrel.

EDWARD SAULSBURY, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 32 Frankfort-street, died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained during a quarrel in Pelham-street with a man named Gardner. It appears that an altercation occurred in the office stand of Paul Lee & Gardner, at Nos. 31 and 33 Pelham Market, and was yesterday forenoon, entirely engaged in sweeping out the passageway in front of his employer's stand, when he accidentally came in collision with Gardner, who is employed at a rival stand, and was passing by with a barrel of oysters. The parties immediately began quarreling, finally ending in a fight, when Gardner knocked Saulsbury down, and following up his advantage, gave the latter several severe blows on the head and face, which left him in a very bloody condition. Gardner was then arrested and taken to the station-house, where he was locked up.

The Fourth Ward Police arrested GARNOR on a charge of causing the death of SAULSBURY by a blow in the abdomen. He denied having struck or kicked the deceased, but was locked up in the station-house to await the action of Coroner SCHIRMER, who had charge of the case. BENJAMIN ROSE, a fellow employee of SAULSBURY, and WM. SULLIVAN, the two men who saw the affray, were likewise detained by the Police yesterday.

Deputy Coroner GROSSMAN viewed the remains yesterday afternoon, but could not make the post-mortem examination on account of the snow storm. He had the body removed to the Morgue for that purpose. He impanelled a jury, however, and Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest today. On the person of SAULSBURY was found a letter addressed to his father, which was delivered from the deceased had no relatives in this City, but had a brother residing in Long Island City, to whom a telegram was sent, acquaintances of the deceased, and it is hoped the fortunate result to a foolish quarrel.

Police Trials—A Policeman's Story as a Piece of Amusement.

Commissioner BARR heard twenty-one cases of complaints against policemen yesterday, but the only case of public interest was that of Patrolman ERNESTO, of the Fifteenth Precinct. CHARLES W. EVERETT, special officer at the New-York Circus, stated that, on the evening of the 20 inst., a man in the audience, occupying more seats than he had paid for, by making an overcoat to cost, he requested him to remove the extra seats. The man refused, and on advance in language and finally threatened to take hold of him, to such his case of the house. He had got him to the stairs, and was struggling with him there, when Officer ERNESTO came up and asked what was the matter. When EVERETT told him it was none of his business, to which EVERETT answered that it was his business to interfere when he saw a breach of the peace being committed. He further alleged that when the officer FULLER came up, he stated that, having great influence as head-quarters, he would "have him broke," and with this dead weight upon the case it was referred to the Board.

Criminal Work at the Court of General Sessions—Punishment of a Confidence Operator—The Attempted Robbery of the Tombs—Sentences of the Morgans—Wife.

At the Court of General Sessions, Yesterday, JOHN O'BRIEN, who was in the habit of earning a livelihood by intercepting messenger boys on their way to stores and private houses, and of robbing them of packages and goods, which they were sent to deliver, by means of enticings, was sent to Sing Sing for five years. There was also a second charge against him, Judge RUMSEY presiding, of a similar offence, characterized his conduct as contemptible. MERRIE LEE, who pleaded guilty a few days ago to attempting to aid her husband, a burglar, to escape from the Tombs, was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing. Judge RUMSEY addressing her said: "You have pleaded guilty of an attempt to violate the law. There are many mitigating circumstances in your case. I believe you to be a young and devoted wife, but, unfortunately, married to a man now confined in the Tombs on a charge of burglary. On entering the prison door and undertaking to aid your husband to escape, I do not think you acted from the promptings of a wicked and debased nature. While I cannot for a moment countenance the offense of aiding a prisoner to escape, still I feel it to be my duty, considering your youth, respectability and previous good character, to postpone judgment in your case. You may go."

JAMES HALL, who pleaded guilty on Thursday of stealing a watch from PARSONS, was sent to State Prison for one year. MARY MAGAN was sentenced for breaking into WILLIAM ANDERSON's and was sent to State Prison for one year. The Court then adjourned until Monday morning.

THE NEW-CITY CENSUS.

Population of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards—Losses and Gains.

The census returns for the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards were completed at Mayor HAVEMEYER's office yesterday. It will be observed by the subjoined table that there is a slight decrease in the population of the Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, compared with the statistics prepared during last Summer. This loss in the Eleventh Ward is explained by the removal of a number of tenement-houses in Leander-place, adjoining the Tombs, to make way for the new Court-house. In other localities, in the Tenth and Eleventh Wards it is also supposed to have been caused by the removal of families when the residents of those places in June last. In making comments on the Assistant Marshals who took the last census, certain new districts were given to the Marshals.

[illegible]

New Dist.	Population.	Old Dist.	Population.
1.	[illegible]	1.	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	2.	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	3.	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	4.	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	5.	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	6.	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	7.	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	8.	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	9.	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	10.	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	11.	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	12.	[illegible]
Total.	[illegible]	Total.	[illegible]
Gain.	[illegible]	Loss.	[illegible]

[illegible]

New Dist.	Population.	Old Dist.	Population.
1.	[illegible]	1.	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	2.	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	3.	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	4.	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	5.	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	6.	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	7.	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	8.	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	9.	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	10.	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	11.	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	12.	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	13.	[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	14.	[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	15.	[illegible]
16.	[illegible]	16.	[illegible]
17.	[illegible]	17.	[illegible]
18.	[illegible]	18.	[illegible]
19.	[illegible]	19.	[illegible]
20.	[illegible]	20.	[illegible]
21.	[illegible]	21.	[illegible]
22.	[illegible]	22.	[illegible]
23.	[illegible]	23.	[illegible]
24.	[illegible]	24

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
LOVE AND INTRIGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, Fenno, Miss Selden and Miss Pateman.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Geo. Clark, Stoddart, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Sedley.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING—GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT by many of the leading artists for the benefit of the Holland fund.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
MAZEPPA AND HIS LAST LEGS. Leading characters by Mr. Frank Drew.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE, Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GRISELDIS. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL. Artists: Miss Marie Krebs, Mr. A. Randall and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD MATCH between Mr. A. P. Rudolphe and Albert Garnier.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
3d-av., corner 8th-st.
FREE LECTURE BY HON. N. P. LANGFORD. Subject: "Upper Waters of the Yellowstone River."

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 10 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

WILLIAM of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, on Thursday, in the "Hall of Mirrors," at Versailles, in the presence of all the German Princes and representatives of the regiments of the army. A grand military pageant took place in Versailles on the occasion of the event. All the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Paris except Mr. WASHBURNE applied for permission to pass through the Prussian lines, but were refused permission by the Prussian military authorities. The bombardment of Paris continued on the 18th with increasing vigor. The Duke of MECKLENBURG is said to be marching on Rennes by way of Mayence, with the object of cutting off Gen. CHANZY'S retreat, or of turning his flank. The remaining troops at Cherbourg have been ordered into the field. The French Army of the North continues to advance. Earl GRANVILLE has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the destruction of the English colliers in the Seine. King WILLIAM congratulates the Queen at Berlin, that Gen. BOURBAKI has been repulsed and is in full retreat. The repulse is confirmed by dispatches from various other sources. The fighting continued three days, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and all the assaults upon Gen. VERDER'S position were repulsed with heavy loss to the French, who finally gave up the endeavor to relieve Belfort, and withdrew to their former positions. Avalon was bombarded until evacuated by the Germans. The Bremen steamer sailed on Wednesday from Havana, but put back, having found two French men-of-war in the offing. She afterward left, accompanied by the German man-of-war Koln.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

M. JULES FAVRE has asked for a safe conduct through the German lines to attend the London Conference. The adjournment to the 24th inst. is confirmed....The British Parliament is prorogued until Feb. 9. The report of Mr. CHILDERS' resignation is said to be unfounded....Miss MARY MOTLEY was married on Wednesday, at Frampton, Dorsetshire, England, to Mr. ALGERNON SHERIDAN....A gun was tested on the 18th, at Woolwich, with the unprecedented charge of 130 pounds of powder, without bursting....Official documents now published show that the Pope in October last requested the King of Prussia by telegraph to secure his Holiness' departure from Rome should he desire to leave, and that King WILLIAM replied affirmatively and telegraphed to the King of Italy to that effect....A bill to reorganize the Swedish Army on an extensive scale is to be introduced in Parliament....Both Houses of the Austro-Hungarian Diet have voted the entire Budget.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the certificate of election of FOSTER BLODGETT as a Senator from Georgia for the next term, was read and tabled. Mr. SUMNER presented a communication from the Colored Convention, recently in session in Washington, asking the passage of his bill supplementary to the Civil Rights acts, giving equal rights in railroads cars, hotels, &c. He expressed his sympathy with the prayer of the petitioners, and appealed to Mr. TRUMBULL, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not longer to delay the remedial legislation. Mr. TRUMBULL replying, showed that Mr. SUMNER'S bill was reported from his Committee last July, and indefinitely postponed by the Senate. Mr. SUMNER then introduced another bill, substantially the same as the original, and this was referred in regular order to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. CONKLING incorporating the New-York Port Tunnel Company with authority to tunnel the Hudson and East rivers, which was referred. The Commerce Committee reported adversely the joint resolution accepting the proposals of the International Steam-ship Company for placing iron steam-ships in the Trans-Atlantic service, and they were indefinitely postponed. Mr. NYE made a long speech in favor of the bill paying over to the Sutro Tunnel Company the proceeds of the United States from the sale of mineral lands. Some new business of minor importance was introduced, and then the bill to refund the interest and discount on money borrowed for military purposes by States during the war was taken up, and debated during the remainder of the session. The Income Tax repeal was made the special order for Tuesday next. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a petition was presented from New-York merchants in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to audit and pay the *Alabama* claims. A number of private bills were considered and passed, and then the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole. The debate was entirely on Mr. WOOD'S motion to limit the expenditures of the Secret Service Fund of the State Department so that none of it shall be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. BUTLER opposed the amendment, and Messrs. ELDRIDGE and COX indorsed it, both advocating the abolition of the fund. Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, created considerable merriment at the expense of the latter gentlemen by having read extracts from their speeches last session in opposition to an amendment proposed by himself at that time, requiring vouchers to be filed showing the distribution of that fund. The amendment was rejected, and then, without completing the bill, the House proceeded to the consideration of District of Columbia business. During a debate on the bill to provide a government for the District, the woman-suffrage question was brought up. Mr. JULIAN moved to amend the sixth section, which gives the elective franchise to all male citizens of the United States, by striking out the word "male;" and he requested a vote by yeas and nays. This was taken, and resulted as follows: yeas 55, nays 115. With some slight amendments the bill was passed. It proposes a territorial government for the district. The Army Appropriation bill, appropriating $27,475,000, was reported and assigned for Thursday, and then the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were introduced, yesterday, in the Senate, to amend the Code of Procedure, and to authorize the "Manhattan Railroad Company" to construct an under-ground railroad in New-York. Notice was given of a bill to incorporate the East River and Bushwick Under-ground Railroad Company. The bill to secure a just division of the estates of debtors among creditors was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening. In the Assembly, a petition from 17,000 tax-payers of Brooklyn, asking the restoration of the former rates of salaries for Brooklyn policemen, was presented. The bill providing for the holding of elections of town officers in Richmond County was passed. Among the bills introduced was one to compel the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn to report annually to the Controller, and that authorizing the "Manhattan Railway Company" to construct an under-ground railway in New-York; also one relating to the transfer to the State of surplus funds in savings Banks. A long debate on the disposition to be made of the bill relating to the railroad ferry at Ticonderoga ensued, and and it was transferred from the Railroad Committee to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The House then adjourned till Monday evening.

GENERAL.

Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the United States Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has organized a New-England branch of that service, with head-quarters at Boston, to meet the wants of the banks and business men of New-England. R. R. WADE, of Cambridge, has been placed in charge thereof.

Hon. MORDECAI MYERS died in Schenectady at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, aged 94 years. He had been Mayor of that city and was formerly Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York.

Judge ROMEYN, of Troy, died at his residence at 8 o'clock last night, after a long illness. He was 61 years of age.

In accordance with the law, President GRANT has directed Secretary DELANO to issue the necessary patent for the lands to the Southern Pacific Railroad on account of the completion of the first section of thirty miles of that road, which has been favorably reported on by the Government Commissioners.

RICHARD FICKEN, who seriously wounded a boy who rang his door-bell, in November, in Harrisburg, Penn., has been pardoned by Gov. GEARY, FICKEN having paid the father of the boy $20,000 for the injuries sustained.

FILKINS, the supposed express robber, was yesterday confronted with HALPINE, in Albany, and was identified by the latter, among eight persons, as the man who entered his car, gave his name as Jones, and then shot him.

Mrs. MARY ANN ANDERSON was shot dead by PETER HERBURG, a seaman, in Baltimore, yesterday, because she refused to marry him. HERBURG then shot himself through the head, and died instantly.

Several Boston merchants have presented a fine marble statue of Secretary BOUTWELL to the State of Massachusetts, which it is proposed to place in the State House.

About $1,000 was raised at a meeting on 'Change in St. Louis, yesterday, for the benefit of the sufferers by the burning of the steamer *McGill*, and for the recovery and burial of the bodies of those lost. A committee was appointed to raise additional funds.

A Salt Lake City telegram of the 19th says a sale of three-fourths of the famous Anna Silver Mines, in the Little Cotton-wood cañon, has just been made to W. B. LENT and other capitalists of San Francisco for $900,000 gold.

WM. BARRETT, a retired tobacco merchant, aged eighty-four, and one of the wealthiest citizens of Richmond, Va., was burned to death, yesterday afternoon, by his dressing-gown taking fire while sitting in his study.

A raid was made upon the Mobile Jail on Thursday night, and HENRY WHITE, JAMES BLAKE and JAMES SIMPSON, notorious burglars, were released. It is supposed that other members of their gang made the raid.

HENRY WELCOME, formerly of Hinesburg, Vt., was yesterday executed at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of an old man named PERRY RUSSELL, in September, 1869. He has left a full confession of his guilt.

The Republican Party Out of Danger.

The Irish refugees who landed by the *Cuba* have more sense in their five heads than all the deputations which went to meet them put together. After the Federal officials had gone down on their knees to them, and the Tammany crew had disgusted them with slavish civilities, Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his friends quietly and firmly declined to go with either of the deputations. They said to the half-drunken crowd: "It is painful to us to-night to see so much dissension among yourselves. For what your reception concerns us as individuals we care little, compared to what we feel about it, in connection with the interest of Irish independence; and, as you have not united harmoniously to receive us, we will not"—accept your hospitality. In a word, they refused to go with either Mr. MURPHY, or either of the other contending factions, and took up their quarters at a hotel of their own choosing. We can assure these men that by pursuing this dignified course, they have won more respect and sympathy from the general public than they could have ever obtained from being paraded in procession through the streets, like a traveling circus or a menagerie.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has seen something before of those dissensions, bickerings, and treacheries which are the curse of his country, and have always gone so far to ruin every Irish cause. It must have been a melancholy thing for him to have witnessed an exhibition of these same qualities on the very night of his arrival in the New World. The faults of the Irish race are not confined, as he will discover, to Ireland. If a Fenian raid upon Canada is projected here, who are the first to betray it?—Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Scotchmen? No; the information which frustrates the plot is always conveyed to the Government by Fenians themselves. As with great matters, so with small. Those deputations which went off to the *Cuba* had not the decency to refrain from fighting with each other under the very eyes of the exiles. They could not agree—they could not even act like rational men. Probably Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA expected to find unanimity in Irish councils here. There is no tyrannical government, no secret police, no "British dungeons" to be afraid of. But he has seen already an example of the very faults which he and other intelligent Irishmen have so often tried to combat, and tried in vain.

As for the politicians, Mr. ROSSA and his friends are men of sense, as their rebuke to the howling crowd who met them proves, and they will soon find out that their reception is not intended as a compliment to them. They are simply regarded as handy material out of which to make political capital. Neither Collector MURPHY, nor Mr. TWEED, nor Mr. SWEENY, would care a jot if the "exiles" had all fallen in the river, or had been torn to pieces by the lunatics who quarreled over them, like vultures over their prey. Mr. ROSSA may not quite understand at present the exact position held in the community by Tammany. There was an Irishman once, and a very good Irishman, too, who was quite as sincere in wishing to free Ireland as Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA or any of his friends. He was known as Miles O'Reilly, and this is the way in which he wrote of the very men who are now trying to use the Irish exiles for their own purposes:

They have seized all posts of power and pride,
They mock as vain our passionate struggle,
Conscious how well is fortified
Their rule of theft and juggle.
They think us weak, for they know how long
We have borne their sway of shame and plunder—
Up, brothers, now against the wrong;
Up, in one effort fierce and strong,
And rend their villainous Ring asunder.
Up, for our City's tarnished fame—
Let justice urge and manhood quicken;
Up, ere we grow quite dead to shame,
With moral palsy stricken;
Up, and hunt down this brood of Theft,
As bloodhounds bay the wolf's hot haunches;
Up, ere of all we prize bereft;
Up, and—if nothing else be left—
Let's swing the rogues on gallows-branches.

We hope the *Citizen* will pardon us for quoting these verses—but there they are, and the truths contained in them are as undeniable to-day as they were when written. Moreover, if Mr. ROSSA and his companions really wish to form an intelligent opinion about the characters, lives, and objects of the Democratic rulers of this City, we entreat them to read the *World*, a Democratic newspaper, "organ of the party," &c., of February, March, and April last.

Probably these exiles expected to see the United States Government acting with a little more independence than the Tammany hordes. If so, they were disappointed in that anticipation also. The United States flag was dragged under the feet of the rabble who had assembled at the bidding of TWEED and SWEENY. The Republican Party has never sought to win the Irish vote by abject sycophancy to Irishmen. It has left that sort of work to the notorious rogues who use the ignorance of others as the ladder by which they rise to power. For the first time, the Federal Government has now been dragged into competition with Tammany by its own officials. We hope President GRANT is satisfied with this latest effort to "reconstruct" the Republican Party. We hope he is satisfied that it will heal all divisions in the party. We are, it appears, to try and beat the Tweedites at their own game. We are to ignore the claims of all other classes of citizens, in order to try and share the Irish vote with Tammany. It is a truly brilliant conception. The author of it ought to have a statue erected to him twice as high as Mr. TWEED'S, and to be remembered as the man who performed greater services for his party and the country than Mr. LINCOLN, or Gen. GRANT, or any of the leaders the people once delighted to honor. Whatever may be the President's opinion of all this, we can only say that the attitude of the Federal officials contrasts very badly with the manly behaviour of the poor refugees. If we could only hope that Mr. ROSSA and his friends would continue to repulse the politicians on both sides, and refuse to be made tools of by men who do not value them at a pin's point, they would confer a substantial and striking honor upon the country which gave them birth, and gain a place in public estimation which they may seek in vain through the foul channels of local politics.

What Ought the Germans to Do?

One would think, from the outcry of a portion of the British and American Press about the Germans continuing the war with the French for the sake of a little strip of territory and a money indemnity, that no nation ever before was actuated by such greedy and ambitious motives. We hear from the London *Spectator* that the justifiable anger of the German race at the unprovoked attack of NAPOLEON upon them is converted into a wicked lust of territory. From the *World* and kindred organs here, we hear of "the ambition," the "greed," the pride and bloodthirsty cruelty of King WILLIAM'S councilors in prolonging a terrible war against an unfortunate people from base and selfish motives. The same organs, too, both in England and America, reason about the war much as the Tory Press of Great Britain did in regard to our civil war. The *Times* and the London *Post*, and other journals, then could hardly find words of pious condemnation lofty and severe enough to express their disapproval of the bloody and fratricidal spirit of the North, in continuing so devastating a war. The popular view at English breakfast tables at that period of the American character, was that it had become depraved by war, and thirsted for blood and slaughter. While we were tearfully sending forth our sons and brothers to die for their country, we were supposed to be continuing a useless slaughter merely from a brutal love of sensation, and from a sinful ambition. The tone of the London *Spectator*—from which better things were to be expected—is now precisely similar in regard to the spirit and sacrifices of the Germans, and the uncleanness of the war. The French are written of, as to their ultimate chances, precisely as the Confederates were by the British Tory Press.

Now what would these writers have the Germans do? Are they to pack up their siege-trains and break up their camps, and, after having lost a couple of hundred thousand of the best youth of Germany, to ignominiously and penitentially retreat to the Rhine, with a million of enraged Frenchmen besetting their line of march?

After being suddenly attacked, under one of the most ridiculous pretexts ever avowed in modern diplomacy, and, contrary to the expectation of the world, having temporarily beaten down their adversary, with a loss to themselves in men and treasure which the gains of a half century to come will not replace—are they meekly to say, "We have hurt each other enough! Now let us be quits, and leave things just as they are?" Any nation, with the smallest remnant of manhood, after such an unprovoked war and such terrible losses, would cast out their leaders to perpetual disgrace if they counseled such a course. Neither FREDERICK WILLIAM nor BISMARCK could hold their places a day in Germany if they carried it out. The Germans naturally demand satisfaction for the future: some pledge that an unprovoked assault will not be repeated, and some indemnity for the past. What, exactly, this pledge or this indemnity shall be, neither the King nor VON BISMARCK has yet indicated. Whether it must be all of Alsace and Lorraine, or only a portion, or whether it will be in money or land, no mortal yet knows. The German Minister is tolerably sharp, and is not likely to avow before a bargain what he will take. If he has indicated anything, we may be sure he will, like any other good negotiator, accept a good deal less than he has proclaimed.

And if France does lose a strip of her territory, why should it be thought so terrible a calamity to her, or the gaining of it so great a sin in Germany? France has inflicted such losses a hundred times in her history on others. She won this very territory from Germany by just such means as Germany will now win it from her. There is no nation in Europe that has not built up its possessions by successful wars. The British Empire is cemented by blood, and its best provinces have been won by fire and sword. Germany is not a country of philanthropists and saints. The average German, like the average Englishman, if he has fought a bloody battle, desires to wrest a fair indemnity from his enemy. With all his philosophy and Christianity, he has not yet arrived at the position to which, apparently, the *Spectator* and the *World* would affectionately lead him, where, having risked life and property to vanquish a formidable assailant, he humanely lets him go, and furnishes him arms to attack again. The obstacle to peace now is with the French. As M. GUIZOT has lately so powerfully demonstrated, they have no popular Government.

There are dictators, indeed, and a form of a republic, but no one knows what the will of the people is; whether it wants peace or war. M. GAMBETTA will not allow a National Assembly to be called. The Prussians have no Government to treat with, and if they should conclude a treaty with Gen. TROCHU or M. GAMBETTA, the future Assembly might reverse it all in a month. If the present dictators were not afraid that a National Assembly would overthrow them, they would undoubtedly long ere this have called one, and have concluded a peace.

Attacks Upon the Treasury.

The present session of Congress, unprofitable as it promises to be in respect of measures conceived in the public interest, furnishes rather more than its share of bills involving an expenditure of public money. The land-grant bills are numerous and bad enough, and it is already evident that there are members willing to swallow their pledges and defy public opinion by appropriating the choicest portions of the public domain for the benefit of railway schemers. Separately, these projects would have no chance of success. But combined they represent so many sinister interests that there is no telling what power they may not acquire before the session ends. The promoters of subsidy schemes, involving money and not land, will, however, make the first attack. They are organized and not over scrupulous, and all the virtue of Congress will be needed to protect the National Treasury from their assaults.

Of steam-ship enterprises there is a formidable list, and the opening trial of strength in their behalf will come off next week. They are eight in number, and take in nearly all parts of the world. The Sandwich Islands' service is the most modest of the group, contenting itself with a request for $75,000 annually; the American and European and the American Mail and Ocean Steam Transportation Company are the most rapacious, the money they ask for amounting yearly to $1,200,000 for each. The aggregate of the subsidies covered by the eight projects exceed four and a half millions yearly,—a heavy demand in prosperous times, and a very serious one in times like these. The utmost that can be said in support of the principle is, that it is debatable as a method of fostering a steam marine. But there are two sides to the question, and one of them is strengthened by the popular demand for reduction of taxation, to which every fresh subsidy is more or less of an obstacle. The danger to be apprehended is the formation of a Ring, with a powerful lobby to help it,—the associated influences boding no good to the Treasury or the tax-payers.

The gigantic scheme of the day is that of which the economical Mr. HAMLIN has made himself the sponsor. For the purpose of cheapening the cost of transportation from the West to the sea-board, a railroad is projected from Portland to Chicago; and to facilitate its construction, the bill provides for a Government loan at the rate of fifty thousand dollars per mile for the whole extent of the road. As the distance is not less than a thousand miles, we have here a drain upon the national credit amounting at least to fifty millions of dollars. Mr. HAMLIN is not addicted to practical jokes in the Senate Chamber, and we must therefore conclude that he introduces this monster scheme in sober earnestness. We adduce it as illustrative of the tendency to press extravagant demands upon the Government with an inexcusable indifference to the effect upon its credit and the business interests of the country.

Compared with an undertaking of this magnitude, the never-ending Sutro Tunnel seems a model of disinterestedness. It comes, this time, neatly wrapped in a bill "to create a fund to be known as 'The mineral land fund,' and for other purposes," and Mr. NYE exerts his ingenuity in finding pretexts for its passage. We think he will not succeed. A loan of three millions to the Sutro Tunnel Company is a bagatelle by the side of Mr. HAMLIN'S fifty millions; but it is three millions too much for the furtherance of private interests, which should be quite capable of caring for themselves. Expatiate as Mr. NYE may upon the scientific value of the tunnel, the fact remains that the Sutro Company is no more entitled to public aid than scores of other corporations, and that its legitimate reliance should be upon the Nevada mining companies, whose hidden riches, we are told, surpass description. Properties which, according to Mr. NYE, have yielded more silver than all Mexico, and are yet but at the gateway of their treasures, should surely not be afraid of a three million expenditure, which is alleged to be essential to their development. At any rate, the country is under no obligation to redeem from loss mismanaged ventures on the Comstock Lode, or to swell the dividends of those that have been more fortunate.

If we are ever to bring back the days of hard money and light taxation, it is plain that Congress must resist attempts to fasten upon the Treasury plans involving the expenditure of its money, or an application of its credit, for the furtherance of corporate enterprises. We advise Senators and members to remember that the strain upon the nation's credit is severe enough already, and that there can be no restoration of confidence until the subsidizing system is firmly and consistently discouraged.

Decoy Directors.

The recent failures of three insurance companies, two of which involve very suspicious circumstances, if not fraud itself, ought to suggest some inquiry respecting the degree of responsibility attaching to the directory of such institutions. Except where fraud or gross mismanagement can be traced to the votes or personal action of the Board of Directors, it is admitted that those gentlemen cannot be held to any legal accountability. But, it appears to us that there is a moral liability incurred by the acceptance and holding of these trusteeships, of which many of these persons are utterly unconscious.

The directors of a corporate institution are supposed to be elected to that position with a view of giving the stockholders a controlling representation in the administration, and also for the purpose of attracting public confidence to the institution itself. In either respect, the position is one of trust and honor, and places the incumbent where he has to perform the double duty of protecting the capital of his constituents, and of maintaining the right of the bank or company to the confidence of the community. His name is, to the extent of his personal influence, a sort of guarantee as regards the public, who naturally infer, from his prominent connection with the concern, that they are safe in trusting it. If, by reason of indolence or indifference, a director neglects his plain duty in the premises, and omits all oversight while irregularity and extravagance, or perhaps peculation, are running riot, he certainly has no valid plea of immunity, and cannot reasonably expect to escape censure. There may be no pecuniary penalty for such neglect of duty, but surely the public should not be exposed a second time, or in any other connection, to loss or deception through such a medium. Nor should such a faithless trustee be permitted to represent his fellow-investors in any future financial schemes.

As matters are now managed, directors seem to be considered of no sort of account except as the electoral college whose votes make or unmake the officers. By a reciprocal arrangement, the officers, by means of a constant supply of proxies, choose their own board of directors, so that between the two stools the poor shareholders, or policy-holders, have to be content with a seat on the ground. The meetings of these boards, occurring only once a month, or, as is often the case, once in three months, are a mere farce as respects any practical effect; the committees amount to little or nothing, auditing in blissful ignorance whatever they are told to audit; and, as to assuming any supervision over the arrangements, they know that such an assumption would be deemed an irregular procedure. Throughout their term of office, these respectable and trusted gentlemen seem never to realize that they have either duties to perform or responsibilities to meet.

The failure of the Home Insurance Company of New-Haven, and that of at least one of the Life Insurance Companies in this City, have brought into bold relief the fact that the directors of these institutions were mere figure-heads, whose names bolstered them up and entrapped the public. It is the judgment of charity to believe that they were innocent, through ignorance or carelessness, of what a mass of rottenness they officially presided over. But this is small comfort to the stockholders and policy-holders whose interests so fatally lapsed into nothingness under their so-called direction. And such of them as were, in fact, cognizant of what was going on in the way of reckless management and extravagant expenditure are morally responsible for failing to expose it. Where, led by suspicion or actual knowledge, any of these gentlemen resigned in time to save their own reputations, they owe it [illegible] explanation to the public by way of [illegible] and information.

That [illegible] Board of Directors, some of whom [illegible] appreciate the responsibilities of their position, we are fully aware; but that number is comparatively small. What [illegible] and what [illegible] of its force as applied to these bodies as a rule, the exceptions and their noteworthy character are the [illegible]. If doubt exists on this point, let the reader apply for [illegible] information to some friend who happens to be a "director" anywhere.

Riparian Rights in New-Jersey.

The vexed question of riparian rights is to come again before the New-Jersey Courts. For many years the shore-owner was supposed to own the property under water, and built docks and wharfs indiscriminately, or according to lines defined by resolutions of town committees or councils. Several years ago, the Legislature of New-Jersey passed the "Wharf act," by which a commission of the Board of Chosen Freeholders—a body elected in the same manner and with powers similar to the Board of Supervisors in New-York—was empowered to grant licenses to applicants to build docks, wharfs, or piers beyond low water-mark. Under the provisions of this act, the Freeholders of the various counties have granted many licenses, and in Hudson County many of the docks at Jersey City and Hoboken were authorized. Some four or five years since a special act was passed by which the lands under water on the Hudson River and Kill von Kull were placed under charge of a State Commission appointed by the Governor, and including the Attorney-General of the State. Owing to the increased value of the dock front in this City, the Cunard and Hamburg steamers had taken wharfs at Jersey City and Hoboken respectively, and the value of the adjoining lands had been so materially increased that it had become of great importance to the shore-owners. The joint companies of New-Jersey, desirous to extend their docks on Harsimus Cove, paid to the State $500,000, and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company and their branch, the Newark and New-York Road, also agreed to pay large amounts for the land under water at Communipaw. The operations of the Central Company in filling in this land were so extensive, that efforts were made by the New-York authorities to stop it, which gave rise to a suit between the representatives of the two States as to the control of the harbor. This suit was decided some two years since, in the Court of Appeals at Albany, against the New-York claim, and the operations of the Company have been continued since, a large amount of land having been filled in and reclaimed.

In 1833 the Paterson and Newark Railroad was chartered, and built the line along the Passaic River, from Woodside to its present terminus in Newark, on piles driven in front of the property of the shore-owners, and without compensating them for the privilege. Mr. FREDERICK STEVENS, the owner of one of these fronts, had an old dock, which was torn up by the Company to make room for the piling. Suits were at once commenced in the Court of Errors, and after long litigation, the Court recently rendered a decision, the main points of which are as follows:

1. That the State owns the bed of navigable waters in her own property as representative of the public, from high-water mark.

2. That she does not hold this property in trust for navigation, as contended by one class of legal thinkers, but as any other owner does, to do with it as she will.

3. That ownership of land in navigable water gives the owner, as such, no right. He has control of his own property, and therefore can pass therefrom into or upon the water, which no other person can do. But the right of fishing, boating, watering cattle, bathing, or any other privilege exercisable in or on the water, he holds as a member of the community; with no more right than any other citizen, though possessing the advantage of exercising these rights with greater convenience.

4. Hence, when the Legislature grants the land under water away, for any purpose, public or private, it passes, and no right exists in the riparian owner to any compensation.

5. The only right belonging to the riparian owner is property in any addition to the soil produced either by natural accretion, or by filling in.

This decision, it was thought, would settle the question so far as the right of the State was concerned, but the same Judges, by a vote of 12 to 1, declared that the Legislature had not given the Paterson Railroad Company a grant of land over the Passaic River in front of Mr. STEVENS' land, and hence had no title to it. That gentleman, with other aggrieved neighbors, thereupon gave notice that application will be made on Monday next to the Directors of the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of Essex and Hudson Counties, and the Commissioners of the same, as agents of the State, for licenses to be granted to them to construct wharves in front of their lands. The Railroad Company, in the meanwhile, have been increasing the width of their track and laying extra rails, without obtaining any authority from the State, and Mr. STEVENS has again applied to the Chancellor for an injunction to restrain them from such proceeding, which will revive the matter in the Courts.

A State Commission, consisting of Ex-Gov. NEWELL, Judge B. F. RANDOLPH and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, has also been appointed, to estimate the value of submerged lands in the easterly portion of the State, under the provisions of the Driggs Draining bill, passed last Winter.

The whole subject is one of great importance, not only to the property owners but also to the State, in view of the enormous value of these lands and the revenue accruing therefrom.

MINOR TOPICS.

Disaster and still disaster is the unvarying tenor of the dispatches regarding the French armies. FAIDHERBE shows by the slowness of his movements his inability to cope with the army opposed to him. BOURBAKI confesses to a defeat in the East, and CHANZY, continuing the line of march we indicated yesterday, is being headed off by a portion of the second German army, determined to prevent his escape southward out from the *cul-de-sac* into which they are rapidly driving him. That the [illegible] Paris [illegible] with [illegible] is [illegible] from that quarter, [illegible] preaching [illegible] of the provincial [illegible], Paris has absolutely nothing left to hope for, even from a steadfast resistance to the hostile cannonade.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* comments upon an article which we published recently upon the prevalence of crime in California. Our contemporary says:

"This is the [illegible] in San Francisco [illegible] in New-York, and whatever corruption there is here, it is fair to state that [illegible] openly charged with it, [illegible] to-day, with [illegible] no Connolly, no [illegible] Cuans on the Bench, no Morrisseys in Congress, no Fisks on 'Change. Sins enough we have, and they are frankly confessed and lectured by home critics. If they are [illegible] they are desperately [illegible] for the sins of Gotham in its age."

We give in at once, and beg our contemporary to say no more about it. He is right and we were wrong.

The war has been full of dramatic incidents, and the proclamation of WILLIAM of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, is not the least striking of them. Kaiser WILHELM has little need to regard the ominous memories of the place, else he might have recalled the incident of MARIE ANTOINETTE in an adjoining mirror-lined chamber, having [illegible] her neck in affright at the reflection she saw of her body deprived of her head. One thing is certain—the culmination of German unity and success that was yesterday celebrated in the palace of LOUIS XIV. will be one perpetual source of bitterness to the Frenchmen who think of Versailles, and will give a new shade of meaning to LOUIS PHILIPPE'S inscription over the picture-gallery, "To all the glories of France."

It is to be presumed that the fact is becoming tolerably apparent, even to Tammany politicians, that the Federal census of New-York compiled last Summer is substantially correct. Unfortunately for the theory of its assailants, it will be seen by the completed returns of four Wards which we publish to-day that out of a total of 203,226, there has been found by the re-enumeration a decrease of 1,532. It would be interesting to know how much of this decrease has been due to the removal elsewhere of the laborers allowed before the November election by the good pay and no work of the public enterprises of Tammany.

The Committee called to try Dr. LANAHAN has reinstated him, and referred all questions in dispute to a subcommittee, which is to report to the General Conference in 1872. What will the *Christian Advocate* say to that? The public will probably think that the investigating Committee has acted very wisely. It consisted of men too honest to be made the medium of "hushing up" a grave scandal. A full and thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern ought now to be made, and Dr. LANAHAN'S avowed accusers treated with the suspicion which their tactics have deservedly brought upon them.

Even a Power so little likely to be affected by a change in the European equilibrium as Sweden, is proceeding, according to a cable dispatch, to reorganize her army. This leaves hardly a single nation in Europe that has not greatly increased its war expenditure on account of the recent display of the military strength of Germany. A Frenchman, as free from prejudice as M. MICHEL CHEVALIER has lately been using this argument, to show that England will find her inaction during the present war to have been very costly. She must hereafter, he asserts, "maintain permanently at home 200,000 to 400,000 trained soldiers." She must throw up new fortifications around her arsenals; have entrenched camps and impregnable forts to protect her capital, and must remodel her fleet." There is no question that should Germany elect to take up the rôle of France as an aggressive Power, she would cost every country in Europe many millions annually in increased warlike expenditure; but the world generally does not expect Germany to do anything of the kind, and here rests her great opportunity and the true test of her place in civilization.

A course of lectures has been commenced at the New-York University Law School, and last night Mayor HALL delivered the first of the series. It was a very interesting paper, containing a good deal of information, and some excellent advice to law students. If we cannot praise the Mayor very often as a politician, the principles he lays down as a lawyer are entitled to our commendation. The Mayor's literary gifts enabled him to present his lecture in an attractive form, and if all the lectures of the course prove to be as good as the first, the students who listen to them cannot fail to derive profit and instruction. It is to be hoped that the Mayor's lecture will be presented to the public in a complete form.

The income tax seems doomed. The movement in the House for its immediate abolition has derived strength from the statements of the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. And now the Senate follows with a two-thirds vote making the consideration of a bill terminating the tax the special order for Tuesday next. That vote does not absolutely determine the question of repeal, but it indicates a decided change of opinion where hostility to reduction of taxation has been strongest. Mr. KELSEY, we trust, will not allow the subject to sleep in the House. The income tax, always odious, has become unendurable. Public opinion is united on nothing more earnestly than in the demand for its repeal.

The New-Hampshire Election—The Nominations Complete.

The nominations of the Republican and Democratic parties for State officers and Congressmen in New-Hampshire are now complete, and are as follows:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	James Pike.	Jas. A. Weston.
Railroad Com'r	D. W. Buckminster.	D. Goodrich.
Congress.		
First District	Wm. B. Small.	E. A. Hibbard.
Second District	Aaron F. Stevens.	Sam'l N. Bell.
Third District	Simon G. Griffin.	H. W. Parker.

There is a labor reform ticket in the field, and also a temperance ticket nominated by a very few bolters from the Temperance Convention. The Republican ticket was indorsed by the larger portion of the Temperance Convention. The Labor Reform nominations are: For Governor, L. P. COOPER; Railroad Commissioner, [illegible]; Congressmen—First District, ELLERY A. HIBBARD, the Democratic candidate; Second District, WM. H. GROVE; Third District, [illegible] BAKER. The election occurs on the second Tuesday in March. The vote for State officers last year was divided as follows: Republican, [illegible]; Democratic, 25,004; Republican majority, [illegible]. The vote for Congressmen in the several districts in 1869 was as follows: First District—Republican, 12,126; Democratic, 11,[illegible]; Republican majority, 1,[illegible]. Second District—Republican, 11,[illegible]; Democratic, 9,[illegible]; Republican majority, 1,[illegible]. Third District—Republican, [illegible]; Democratic, 10,[illegible]; Republican majority, [illegible]. Gen. AARON F. STEVENS, the present member from the Second District, is the only Republican renominated. The Democrats have a new candidate in that district; in the other two districts they run the candidates who were defeated two years ago.

ALBANY.

Democratic Buncombe—The Pioneer Underground—Westchester Annexation—Another Blow at Erie—Incorporating Cities by General Law—Smashing a Ring, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

The Republicans in the Senate tested the sincerity of the Democrats in their professed desire for an early adjournment of the Legislature by voting in a body, this evening, against the proposition of a Democrat to adjourn from today over till Monday morning. Every Democrat except BARD voted for the adjournment, and it was carried, thus showing the pretense of the Democracy to be a sham designed to secure a little political capital.

THE ORIGINAL JACOBS.

Mr. GENET added another to the multitudinous schemes for steam communication in New-York by introducing the bill of the Manhattan Railroad Company for a tunnel road under Broadway to Twenty-sixth-street, thence under Madison-avenue to the Harlem Flats, and thence above ground to and across Harlem River. This is the first bill ever introduced to the Legislature for an under-ground railroad in New-York City, and therefore deserves the title of the "Original Jacobs." It passed both Houses in 1865 and was vetoed on very trivial grounds by Gov. FENTON. It has been before every Legislature since, though it has not been very urgently pushed. It claims to have a sort of pre-emption right to the route under Broadway, which is, doubtless, the only feasible route for an under-ground railway through the City. Mr. HARD, who represents the Company here, says they are perfectly willing to abide by the suggestion of Mayor HALL to grant charters to all the rival companies, and allow the one which first shows a paid-up capital to build its road.

THE WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION.

Senator GENET presented another batch of petitions from citizens of Westchester County in favor of annexation to New-York. There is an evident design on the part of a clique of members and outsiders to push this job, but TWEED still insists that he is opposed to it, and, if so, it can't succeed in this Legislature.

ANOTHER SHOT AT ERIE.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill authorizing the Supreme Court to sue out a writ of mandamus compelling any corporation to permit a stockholder to make an entry of the transfer of shares in the transfer books, and to register such transfer in the stock ledger of such corporation, and to issue certificates of shares so transferred—the writ to be sued out on the relation of any person legally or equitably entitled to such transfer. GOODRICH will go before the Railroad Committee next Wednesday, and ask them to fix a day for a hearing on the bill to repeal the Director's act. Unless they report the bill in a reasonable time, a resolution will be offered to take it out of their hands, and refer it to the Committee of the Whole.

GENERAL CITY INCORPORATION LAW.

Mr. PRINCE, of Queens, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report for the consideration of the Assembly a general law for the incorporation of cities. More than four hundred pages of the Session Laws of 1870 are filled with special acts for the incorporation of municipalities, and it is proposed to have a general law for the purpose, like that for the incorporation of villages.

THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE SNUBBED.

Nearly the entire session of the Assembly today was consumed in a fight over the bill, mentioned in my dispatch of Wednesday, to repeal the act of 1868, authorizing the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad Company to establish a steam ferry across Lake Champlain, to give the people of Essex County railroad egress to New-York and Boston by way of Vermont. Mr. BUCK, of New-York, opened the ball by offering a resolution that the aforesaid bill be taken out of the hands of the Railroad Committee, where it was referred on Wednesday, and refer it to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. DELANO, of Essex, advocated the transfer at considerable length, and was followed by Messrs. SELKREG, BUCK, and others, in its favor, and by SMITH, WEED, ALVORD, and others against. Mr. SELKREG said that WEED, who introduced the repeal bill was the author of the original bill granting the right to establish the ferry, and strenuously urged its passage two years ago as a member of the "Third House." The remarkable change in his views was explained by DELANO, who charged him with having private interests to be served by the repeal, besides a desire to avenge himself for being left out in the last election for directors of the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad. After several ineffectual attempts to amend BUCK's resolution, or lay it on the table, it was adopted, as introduced, by a vote of 61 to 45. The fight was partly against the Railroad Committee, which is not popular among the members, and partly against the "Ring," which I have before alluded to as having been formed at the commencement of the session between leading members of both parties, who imagined they could draw the rank and file in their train, and thus carry all their schemes with a rush. This was their first pitched-battle, and they have suffered a signal defeat. Both the Ring and the Railroad Committee are considered "smashed," and will require reconstruction.

THE TAX LEVY.

SWEENEY's bill to transfer the New-York tax levy to the control of the Tammany Ring excites a good deal of discussion here. The Republican members generally express a willingness to see the tax levy, which has been a source of corruption and fraud for years, taken out of the Legislature, but they are not willing that it should go under the control of such men as TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, and be made to supply a political fund for Tammany Hall. The money power of that corrupt clique already controls the State, and with what they could steal from the New-York tax levies, they would be able to carry out their design of getting possession of the National Treasury. Republican members from the country say they would like to see some public expressions of the sentiments of the people of New-York with regard to the bill. TWEED intimates that it is not his scheme, and it is a matter of indifference to him whether it passes or not. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 20.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. HARDENBERGH—Amending the code procedure.

By Mr. LEWIS—Relative to trial in criminal cases.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Requiring the Harlem River and Westchester Railroad Company to make their road conform to the grades of the streets.

By Mr. GENET—Authorizing the Manhattan Railroad Company to construct an underground railroad in the City of New-York.

By Mr. LORD—Incorporating the New-York Life Policy Loan and Trust Company.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. GENET—Allowing the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend their tracks in New-York. Also, amending the act for the better protection of minors. Also, allowing the Monroe County Clerk to appoint deputies, which was ordered to a third reading.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Mr. PEIRCE gave notice notice of a bill incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

The bill to secure a just division of the estates of debtors among creditors, was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. JACOBS presented a petition of 17,000, or two-thirds of the tax-payers of Brooklyn, asking the restoration of the former salaries to policemen in that city.

PASSED.

Mr. DECKER moved that the bill providing for holding elections for town officers in Richmond County be read and passed. Carried, and the bill passed.

REPORTS.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. SWEET—Amending the Act taking dogs in Lockport.

By Mr. JACOBS—Providing additional compensation to clerks in the State Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LORTRELL—Relative to the Seventy-ninth Regiment of Guards; also providing for the completion of the Court-house of the Third Judicial District, in New-York City.

By Mr. HILL—Authorizing the City of Elmira to borrow money and issue bonds to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Amending the revised statutes relative to writs of mandamus.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To compel the Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn to report annually to the Controller.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER—Authorizing the Manhattan Railway Company to construct an underground railway in New-York.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for the transfer of unclaimed and surplus funds in savings banks to the custody of the State.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were introduced:

By Mr. TEN EYCK—Calling on the directors of the Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for detailed statements relative to traffic and travel. Laid over under the rule.

By Mr. PRINCE—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a general bill to incorporate cities. Agreed to.

By Mr. ALVORD—Calling on the State Engineer and Surveyor for a statement in regard to railroads failing to report in accordance with the law. Tabled on his motion.

THE TICONDEROGA RAILROAD FERRY.

Mr. BUCK moved that the Railroad Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill relative to the Plattsburg and Whitehall steam ferry at Ticonderoga, and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. ALVORD moved, as an amendment, that the Railroad Committee be instructed to report within eight days. A long debate sprung up, in which the importance of railroad connections between the northern part of the State and New-England was discussed.

Mr. WEED moved to lay the matter on the table till further information on the subject could be obtained. Lost.

Mr. WEED explained that the bill referred to simply repealed an act authorizing this railroad company to charge additional fare, and he could not see any reason for referring such a bill to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. ALVORD withdrew his motion, and moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DELANO was opposed to this motion, for the reason that his constituents wished to be heard.

Mr. ALVORD's motion was lost. The question was then on transferring the matter to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which was carried. The House then adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Holland Testimonial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TODAY.

What may be called the second act of the drama of the Holland Testimonial takes place today at the Academy of Music. Two performances are given, one in the morning, the other in the evening. Our advertising columns show the extraordinary character and variety of the entertainments offered. We have not the least doubt that these affairs will turn out as prosperously as those of Thursday. There are a great number of persons who have intended to do something for the Holland Testimonial and who have held themselves in reserve for the demonstration at the Academy. The matinée of this occasion will be very much in the hands of the ladies. It presents in a considerable degree a musical programme, and should bring out the fashionable element in strong force. We are credibly assured that a numerous delegation will attend from the congregation of the "little church round the corner." Let the public come forward liberally today as well, and fill the spacious Academy from parquet to dome. They may depend that every dollar realized by the testimonial will be put to a good use. Its disposition by the Committee will be duly announced, and it is hoped that it will be a wise one. But, apart from its charitable object, the performance of today and tonight are in themselves truly remarkable. Readers will agree with this statement when they read the details enumerated elsewhere. Let each and all of them resolve to do something, if only to buy a single ticket, for this noble object. It will be an act on which no one will ever look back with regret.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. CARTER'S READINGS.

Mrs. FRANCES M. CARTER recited a number of selections from the poets, at Delmonico's Hall, last evening. An exceedingly fashionable audience filled the place, and expressed much satisfaction with Mrs. CARTER's efforts. The lady has often acted in presence of the brilliant assemblages gathered some years since at Jerome's Theatre, and she has since read and recited with success in California and elsewhere. She has an appreciation of the spirit of her text very few readers can boast of, an expressive face, and perfect ease in carriage and gesture. She is not so fortunate in respect of a voice, as in talent, but the animation and force of her delivery make amends for the harshness and small compass of her voice. Mrs. CARTER was heartily applauded last evening, and there can be little doubt that a public hearing of the lady will call forth similar tokens of gratification. The principal pieces on the programme were SCHILLER's "The Diver," Mrs. BROWNING's "Mother and Poet," Mrs. STEVENS' "The Polish Boy," and HOPPIN's "Charlie Machree."

MME. SEEBACH'S BENEFIT.

Mme. SEEBACH will have a benefit at the Stadt Theatre this evening. She will appear as *Griseldis*, in HALM's celebrated tragedy of that name. Mlle. VENETA personates the Queen. The character is one of the strongest in Mme. SEEBACH's repertory, and she achieved great triumphs in it in Europe. Notwithstanding the fact that Mme. SEEBACH has her own benefit this evening, she has, in the kindest manner, volunteered the aid of her talents for the Holland Testimonial, this afternoon.

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be matinées at all the theatres today. At Wallack's "Used Up" and "Faint Heart" will be acted....Miss KREBS' second piano-forte recital will take place at Steinway Hall today....Mr. MARK SMITH returned from Europe by the *Cuba* yesterday.

A New Statue.

American sculptors are fast attaining to high distinction. A large proportion of them achieve European reputation. From Florence, the home of POWERS and a favorite haunt of many artists, comes word of a new and exceedingly beautiful work by T. R. GOULD, a young sculptor sent out to execute a statue of the late Gov. ANDREW, for the State of Massachusetts. The main purpose of his visit will probably be eclipsed, so far as reputation goes, by the fame of this work of fancy, which the Florence journals and the correspondents of several English papers praise without stint. It is called "The West Wind," and represents a vigorous and graceful young female figure, erect, listening, just ready for flight, with hair and drapery floating in the air, the whole effect of attitude, face and figure being free and strong, yet most delicate. The conception of the work is lauded for originality, and the treatment for great skill and ingenuity. The statue is stated to have been bought by an American gentleman for his own house.

The Seven Republican Senators Who Voted Against Impeachment.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 18.

The unanimous nomination of Hon. JOHN B. HENDERSON as United States Senator, in place of Mr. DRAKE, by the Republicans in the Missouri Legislature, is a tardy but nevertheless ample acknowledgment of the injustice heaped upon him for his vote against impeachment. Mr. HENDERSON was one of the "seven traitors" who were howled at from Dan to Beersheba, because they had the courage and independence to vote according to their convictions, upon the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON. Senator ROSS, of Kansas, is another of these, and, if he is not re-elected, it will not be because anybody now supposes that he was bribed. This charge was brought against both HENDERSON and ROSS, but particularly against the latter, because he was supposed to be the least able to defend himself. Time has rolled on, and we now find Senator HENDERSON receiving the support of every member of his party in the Missouri Legislature, while nobody in Kansas is so shameless as to repeat, or so credulous as to believe, that Mr. ROSS received money or any other valuable consideration for his vote. Mr. TRUMBULL is by far the strongest man we have in the regard and estimation of the people of Illinois, and we are assured by the best observers that Ex-Senator GRIMES would be re-elected to any office which he might seek from those of Iowa, as against any other of her public men.

Slavery in New-York—A Reminiscence.

ISAAC KETCHAM, Esq., the oldest inhabitant of the town of Mount Hope, died at his residence, near the village, on Sunday last, in the ninety-first year of his age. Alluding to him, the Goshen *Republican* says:

"Mr. KETCHAM was unusually robust in his general physical condition, but he had been troubled with a cancer in the head for nearly twenty-five years, and this finally destroyed him. He lived with his son JOSEPH, and was widely respected by his fellow-townsmen as an excellent citizen. We remember having heard him give his experience as to the profit and inducement in owning slaves in this State in his earlier years, before the institution of slavery was abolished, and it is of interest enough to publish. Mr. KETCHAM said he paid $300 for a negro, TOM by name, and found that, although TOM was a first-class hand, the interest on his investment would, in those days, pay the wages of a first-class white laborer for more days than TOM could put in in a year, and in the end the white man would perform nearly double the slave would. Said Mr. KETCHAM, "when I saw I had TOM to care for for life, in sickness and health, work or play, and that others were realizing that in the North slaves had become unprofitable, so that the market was not open for a profitable sale, I felt that the law abolishing slavery, really freed me from TOM, rather than him from me."

VENEZUELA.

Revolt of Prisoners at San Carlos—Capitulation of the Fort—Fighting in the Streets of the City—Final Capture of the Place—Danger of Foreign Vessels—Guzman Blanco now President.

CARACAS, Sunday, Dec. 25, 1870.

The fort of San Carlos, which is twenty miles from the City of Maracaibo, was captured by PULGAR's troops, under Gen. ELEAZAR URDANATA, on the 3d of December. But two days before that, the prisoners of the fort revolted. The doors being opened for them by the Sergeant of the Guard, they made a rush for the commandant's quarters; he seeing that he could not defend the fort, attempted to blow up the magazine, but was instantly shot, and seriously wounded. He was afterward cut down with a sabre and at length died of his wounds. After a few hours' fighting the fort remained in the hands of the prisoners, who declared for BLANCO, and in two days PULGAR's troops appeared and took possession of the fort in the name of GUZMAN BLANCO.

ATTACK ON THE TOWN.

After the taking of the fort some lively skirmishing took place between it and the town. At midnight of the 5th PULGAR's troops advanced on the place, and severe fighting then took place in the streets, the people firing from church and house windows and from house-tops. The fighting lasted several hours, and at length PULGAR was forced to retire. The attack, however, was renewed on the 6th. The battle again raged in the streets, but the firing was very irregular, although the defense was vigorous. After nearly half a day's fighting PULGAR's troops were successful, and the city capitulated. In the evening PULGAR entered in person, and at once levied upon the citizens and merchants for money.

NEUTRAL VESSELS INJURED.

Two vessels which were in the harbor of Maracaibo during the battle, the American schooner *J. M. Morales* and the British schooner *Adelaide*, were much exposed, and shot and shell flew thick about them. The *Adelaide* was considerably damaged in her rigging. A boat's crew from Maracaibo left the town, and, running alongside the *Morales*, fired a heavy volley across her decks.

THE VANQUISHED EXILED.

All the officers of HERNANDEZ's troops, and men taken prisoners, were at once exiled to Curacoa, but the prisoners of San Carlos, as well as from all the other prisons, were liberated by GUZMAN. The orderly conduct of PULGAR's troops after the taking of the city, so opposite to the general behavior of Venezuelan soldiers, was a surprise to the people.

The New Venezuelan President.

GUZMAN BLANCO, who is now the actual President of the Republic of Venezuela, is the son of ANTONIO LEOCADIO GUZMAN, who was the prime mover and leading spirit in the opposition to the Provisional Governor, SOUBLETTE, in 1846, and who, with three others, was, in consequence, having failed in his movements, condemned to death by SOUBLETTE late in the same year. The following year, 1847, MONAGAS obtained the Presidency and commuted the death sentence to perpetual exile, but after a year's absence he was allowed to return. GUZMAN BLANCO is now about forty years of age. He commenced his public career in 1859, joining TOBAR in his revolt against President CASTRO. From 1859 to 1860, he was in the mountains in command of a band of guerrillas, and carried on a vigorous warfare. At that time there were three contestants for the office of President, CASTRO, who held the office, TOBAR and GUAL competitors. The revolution, which was carried on with varied success, terminated unsuccessfully for each of them, and PAEZ came into power. He was opposed by FALCON, whose cause GUZMAN BLANCO espoused, and was by him made General. He personally made the treaty with PAEZ by which the latter surrendered himself and gave up the City of Caracas, which closed the revolution. GUZMAN BLANCO then went to Europe and negotiated a loan of £1,500,000 sterling. This money, however, has never been accounted for, nor has the principal or interest ever been paid. It was divided between FALCON, GUZMAN and his officers. The parties in England who loaned the money made application to the British Government to enforce their claims, but they refused to interfere on the ground that it was a private matter; it further stated that any parties who loaned money to any of the South American Republics was to do so at their own risk. In the year 1862, on GUZMAN's return from Europe, he received office under FALCON, and for several years was engaged as Minister for Venezuela at different Courts of Europe, or as acting President at Caracas in the absence of FALCON, who spent much of his time on his plantation at Coro.

In 1868, MONAGAS headed a revolution against FALCON, whom he succeeded in defeating and condemned to perpetual banishment, but GUZMAN BLANCO was allowed to remain at Curacoa in the full enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship. He continued there until late in the year 1869, taking no active part in public affairs; but then he left for Curacoa for the purpose of organizing a revolution against MONAGAS. While there he dispatched arms and ammunition to Venezuela for the use of the revolutionists, and the fact coming to the knowledge of the Government, they demanded of the Dutch Governor of Curacoa that GUZMAN be compelled to leave the island, in accordance with the terms of the treaty then existing between the two countries. This was accordingly done, but GUZMAN gave the Colonial Government much trouble before he left, and not until the matter had been referred to the King of Holland, who forwarded peremptory orders that GUZMAN be immediately expelled, did he depart. After his expulsion he proceeded at once to Venezuela and landed on the coast of Coro, where he placed himself at the head of the revolutionists, issuing a proclamation, in which he propounded the doctrine that if the people were dissatisfied with the Government, they had every right to protest, and, if necessary, to resist by arms.

The revolution was then actively commenced, and success generally attended the revolutionists. BLANCO succeeded in obtaining Caracas in May, 1870, after which Porto Cabello, Laguyara, and other inferior places fell into his hands. He at length took the fort of San Carlos, at Maracaibo, and with it the Venezuelan fleet, and recently succeeded in taking possession of the the town of Maracaibo itself, which virtually closed the revolution, with the exception of some small bodies of troops which are scattered in the mountainous regions, and GUZMAN may now be considered the President of the Republic.

GUZMAN is a man of good physique, of great firmness and determination, but very irritable and extremely dominant in character.

OBITUARY.

John Hagadorn.

JOHN HAGADORN, a well-known and highly-respected citizen, and for the last thirty years a resident of the Seventh Ward, died at his residence in Madison-street, yesterday morning. Born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, in 1789, he came to this City when fourteen years of age. On reaching manhood, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later in life became the agent of the Lorillard estate, after the division of which, trusts of a kindred nature occupied his active attention up to the close of his life. In all his dealings his honesty and sterling integrity of character were proverbial, and the industry and prudence of many years was rewarded by a moderate competency. A volunteer in the artillery service of the war of 1812, his regiment was stationed in one of the numerous earthworks which were erected at that time for the defense of the City from the threatened landing of the English. Marrying early in life, he reared and educated a large family of children, eleven living to manhood and womanhood, one of whom, Capt. HAGADORN, of the First New-York Volunteers, served with honor during the late war, and was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. A consistent member of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church for upward of forty years, yet of such a modest, retiring disposition, that he repeatedly declined official distinction therein. His personal recollection of the City as it was fifty years and upward ago, were very interesting. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

A CONVERTED CRIMINAL.

Pardon of Edward Norton—The Most Noted Criminal in New-Jersey—The Terror of Trenton—Thirty Years in State Prison.

EDWARD NORTON, the most noted criminal in the State of New-Jersey, and whose name was for years the terror of Trenton and the surrounding country, has just been pardoned on the expiration of half the term for which he was sentenced. NORTON has been the principal object of interest to persons visiting the State Prison. At twenty he was the most noted and hardened criminal in the State of New-Jersey. At twenty-four he was found guilty by fourteen juries on as many indictments, without a single recommendation to mercy, and the extent of his sentence, had it been given, would have been imprisonment for 180 years, and fines amounting to over $12,000. Such was the character of this man in 1855. In October last the Court of Pardons gave him a full pardon, under the impression that he was an entirely reformed man, and that the ends of justice would not be met by keeping him longer in confinement. The Court, at the time of his trial, dealt leniently with him, and, though he was only sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and a fine of $2, on hearing his sentence he arose to his feet and brought down such imprecations upon his Judge as made every person in the crowded Court-room shudder. This was in January, of 1855. For five years this man was the terror of his keepers, as he had been of the citizens. Nothing was too daring for him to attempt, nothing too difficult for him to accomplish. Scarcely had he been confined when he succeeded in escaping from his cell, and, seizing a large knife, forced an entrance into the front corridor, where he barricaded himself and prepared to fight his way out. So great was the fear of him felt by the authorities that, without any attempt to recapture him, he was deliberately shot down by a deputy keeper, who aimed a rifle through the iron bars dividing the corridors. He was then placed in close confinement, a ball and chain were attached to his legs and he was closely guarded. Yet he twice escaped, and, returning to his old haunts, spread fear through the city. For five years he was chained down and guarded.

Ten years ago this man, whose sentences had been for burglary, arson and highway robbery, pretended to come under the influences of religion, and whether his motives in changing were good or not, the change has been a genuine one. His conduct won for him the confidence of his keepers, and all the liberties of the prison were given him. His career and known daring gave him authority with the other prisoners. In 1866 a portion of the prison was burned, and in the confusion the doors were thrown open and the prisoners thronged into the yards, an attack was organized, the prisoners agreeing to force an escape let the consequences be what they might. At this juncture only the presence and authority of this man NORTON saved a terrible massacre. The prisoners were armed with implements from the shops, and the 500 daring, determined men could easily have murdered the handful of men opposed to them had it not been for the superior daring and determination of this one man. This probably secured him his pardon. From that time his position has been almost that of a deputy keeper. In October last the Court of Pardons granted him a pardon upon the expiration of half his sentence, which took place on the 16th of this month. During the last ten years all the money he has been able to earn by working over-hours, amounting to several hundred dollars, has been given to the support of an aged mother whom his disgrace had nearly killed. The first thing NORTON did after being freed, was to walk up State-street to the house of Chief-Justice GREEN who had passed sentence upon him and upon whom he had called down such terrible curses. He requested to see the Judge, and, on being admitted, begged his pardon, and stated his intention of living a thoroughly reformed life. The Judge cordially greeted him.

There is little doubt but that NORTON, who is not yet forty years of age, is reformed. The influence of the prison authorities was used to secure his freedom, and scarcely a citizen of Trenton that is not glad of his release. It is his intention to enter into business in another State.

HEAVY BURGLARIES.

A Furnishing-Store Emptied—A Jewelry Establishment Rifled.

The burglars of the City are just now exceptionally active and successful in their depredations. They seem to enter houses at pleasure, and carry away whatever may suit them. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the extensive furnishing-store of ROBERT MORTON, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, had been entered during the night and rifled of goods valued at $15,000. The burglars had entered by prying off the lock of the front door, but as soon as they had entered their confederates placed a new look on the door, so that the policeman in passing would not discover that it had been tampered with. Those within then cut a hole through [illegible] the immense plunder without being seen, so that there is no clue to either thieves or property.

Upon reaching his office yesterday morning, on the fifth floor of No. 150 Fulton-street, Mr. [illegible], of the firm of KUHN & DORFLINGER, manufacturers of jewelry, discovered that the premises had been entered during the night, the [illegible] safes completely demolished, and the [illegible] stock of the firm, consisting of ear-rings, [illegible] evident that gunpowder had not been used. Both of these great crimes have been reported to Superintendent KELSO, and expert detectives have been detailed to work them up.

The Working Men's Union—Parliamentary Differences of Opinion.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Working Men's Union was held, last night, at No. 237 Bowery, Mr. PETER DALY, Vice-President, in the chair. The Journeymen Printer's Co-operative Association having sent in delegates, several other delegates protested against their being allowed seats. The President declared them eligible, and the usual routine of business was proceeded with. Credentials of delegates were received, referred, and being found correct, the delegates were admitted to seats. Three trustees were then elected, namely, Messrs. INNESS, SUTCLIFFE and FERGUSON. The reports of the treasurer and financial secretary were read, but being incomplete further time was granted to complete them. A motion was made and carried to send a delegate to the State Trades' Assembly. While the vote for a delegate was being taken, several members appealed from the decision of the chair in allowing delegates from the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association to vote under the protest, on the vote being taken the decision of the chair was approved by a vote of 25 to 21.

The election for a delegate to the State Trade Assembly was then gone on with, and ended in Mr. WM. J. JESSUP being declared the successful candidate. It was then moved that his election be declared unanimous. Mr. JESSUP objected, and the Chair refused to entertain the motion, whereupon a Mr. FERGUSON appealed, but, on a vote, the Chair was sustained. The settlement of the pic-nic business was then discussed, and some other business of minor importance transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

A New Way of Smuggling Diamonds—Important Arrest by Col. Whitley.

Some days since Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the Secret Service, received information that one J. B. BLACKMAN, an importer of diamonds in Broadway, near Maiden-lane, had succeeded in smuggling into the country precious stones to the value of $60,000, which he was said to have kept from the prying eyes of the Custom-house officials by concealing them in false calves attached to his legs. His information being sufficiently precise to warrant an arrest, Col. WHITLEY, yesterday, visited the office of BLACKMAN as a diamond merchant from the West, and the unsuspecting dealer immediately walked into the trap by displaying his wares, which he said he could afford to sell cheap, as they had not passed through the Custom-house. Col. WHITLEY then arrested him, and recovered about one-third of the smuggled diamonds, which vary from one-half carat to one and three-quarter carats each, and are worth from $60 to $450 each. The prisoner was taken to Ludlow-street Jail, where he was locked up to await arraignment this morning before a United States Commissioner.

Terrible and Remarkable Suicide.

PATRICK KELLY, aged sixty-five years, a currier by trade, committed suicide, at 2½ o'clock yesterday morning. He had been long suffering with neuralgia, and being worse on Thursday, remained in bed all day, but at night, while his wife was sleeping, he clothed himself, and proceeded toward the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at High-street. As the freight-train passed, hardly moving, he crawled through under the cars, and turning, put his head immediately under a wheel and lay still, while the cars passed over his neck. The brakeman on the train corroborated the story of the affair as above related, and several physicians testified that they had previously considered him deranged and had advised his being sent to an insane asylum. The County physician granted a burial certificate, and the body was taken in charge by his family.

THE GRANT CLUBS.

New Organization in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 181 Third-avenue, and organized a Grant Club. Capt. CREGAN addressed the meeting at some length. According to his statements the Republican Party of this City is sadly in need of a reorganization. The Republicans of the Sixteenth District, he said, were determined to weed out the men who for years have disgraced the party in the district. The following officers were then unanimously elected:

President, Gen. WM. H. LAWRENCE; Vice-Presidents, Frank E. Howe, Isaac H. Bailey, Wm. Laimbeer; Treasurer M. Cregan; Secretaries, A. S. Bugbee, Andrew Wilson, Wm. Tobin; Delegates to the General Committee, John Loddell, Wm. S. O'Brien, Wm. H. Hall, John Nos, Philip Reilly, Chas. E. Brohm, John Hamilton, James H. Thomson, Jr., M. Cregan, James H. Little, Frank E. Howe, Isaac H. Bailey, Wm. Laimbeer; also an Executive Committee of sixty.

Resolutions were passed sustaining the Administration of Gen. GRANT, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

New Organization in the Second Assembly District.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District met last evening at No. 181 Chatham-street, and formed a Grant Club. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and elected the following officers:

President, P. MACK; Vice-Presidents, Owen O'Connell, Joseph Flood; Secretaries, W. F. Postern, Michael Costello; Treasurer, H. G. Leask; Delegates to Central Club, Dennis Shea, Morris Friedjam, John McCue, H. G. Leask, John Sullivan, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Theodore C. Williams, Joseph Flood, Mathew Stewart, Thomas H. Martin.

A New Grant Club in the Twenty-first Assembly District—Gen. Grant, Collector Murphy and the Released Fenians.

At a meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club, last evening, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the action of President GRANT in relation to the San Domingo Commission, and to his appointment in the Commission of gentlemen of high character. The meeting indorsed the acts of the Administration of President GRANT, and also the action of Collector MURPHY in endeavoring to reconcile the differences in the Republican Party in this City, and to defeat the schemes of Tammany intriguers. A hope was expressed that the State Central Committee would adopt measures to secure unity of action among the Republicans of New-York. The following resolutions in reference to the released Fenians, offered by Mr. WILLIS, was adopted by a small majority:

Resolved, That we welcome to our hospitable shores the Fenian prisoners recently released from British dungeons, recognizing them as martyrs in the cause of universal liberty.

The meeting then adjourned, but was called to order again by a motion from Mr. FROST, who moved the formation of a Grant Club.

Col. A. P. KETCHUM arose and stated that he considered the motion as an insult to himself, inasmuch as he was the President of a Grant Club already organized in that district. He characterized the movers as disorganizers, having for their purpose personal gain.

A number of speeches were made and for a time the debate became very personal, but the motion finally prevailed and a committee of five was appointed on organization.

Sixth Assembly District Grant Club.

A meeting of the Sixth Assembly District Grant Club was held last evening, HENRY A. SMITH, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Sixth Assembly District Grant Club do hereby pledge themselves, as far as possible, to advocate and advance the interest of the Republican Party in this district, and it will use every effort to [illegible] fraudulent majority of the party now in power in this City and State.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. GRANT meets with our hearty approval, and we are satisfied that the eminent soldier and statesman fully meets the expectations of the patriotic masses who placed him in the Presidential chair.

Resolved, That we hereby proclaim him to be our standard-bearer for the coming contest in 1872, and we pledge ourselves to labor until success shall crown our efforts, and he shall be triumphantly elected President.

Resolved, That we approve of and recommend to the State Central Committee a reorganization of the Republican Party of this City.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Central Grant Club: Henry A. Smith, Eneas Elliott, Daniel F. Crowley, James O. Ellery, Wm. C. Coles, David P. Smith, Wm. O. Hara, Charles W. Little, Jas. H. Anderson, John Simpson.

Seventh Assembly District Grant Club.

An adjourned meeting of this new Club was held last evening at Nos. 22 and 24 Sixth-avenue, for the purpose of more complete organization. Mr. JOHN D. LAWSON [illegible] great majority of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District were strong supporters of the President, and the Club would be very large and influential if proper care was taken to ascertain the political status of each applicant for admission. The following Committees were appointed by the Chair: On Membership—Messrs. C. Van Gott, Wm. Morgan and Wm. Terhune; [illegible] Rooms—Messrs. J. A. Richmond, Alfred [illegible]

The [illegible] Murder Trial in Ulster County—The Jury Unable to Agree.

The trial of the negro deaf mute, LEVI BODINE, in Ulster County, for the murder of DANIEL HASBROUCK, has ended in the jury not being able to agree to a verdict. The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of the 19th inst., says: "The case was given to the jury at 4 o'clock P. M. At 6 o'clock they came into Court and reported that they could not agree. The Judge ordered them to go back to their room, and deliberate further, and the Court would meet at 10 P. M., to hear their verdict. A recess was then taken to that hour. When the Court met at 10 P. M., the jury reported that they were still unable to agree. The Judge sent them out again. At 11 P. M. they came in again, and reported that they could not agree, and that one of their number was sick. The Judge then discharged them."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the daily NEW-YORK TIMES is now the best family paper, and the most attractive to the general reader, published in the City.

It contains all the foreign and domestic news of the day, in an intelligent form, and without being "padded out" by sensational head-lines, and comments introduced in New-York.

It gives a full and complete summary of European news received by the latest mails, and carefully prepared for this paper.

The most interesting topics in the week's exchanges are described in the "Notes and Comments," which have for some time been a special feature of the journal.

There is always at least one attractive story in each issue, and very often two, besides copious LITERARY SELECTIONS, from the best books and magazines, adapted to the taste of all classes of readers. In these extracts, as in all other departments of the journal, care is taken that nothing shall appear which may not be read by young and old of both sexes.

A new and popular series of original articles has lately been commenced, under the title of

"ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES."

The first consisted of a sketch of the people who travel by the night-cars of New-York City, and the second described many well-known characters or scenes which may be met with in the streets at night. The third, to be published to-morrow, the 22d inst., will contain a vivid picture of a REMARKABLE VISIT TO THE CHINESE, ITALIAN, AND NEGRO QUARTERS OF THE CITY. These articles cannot fail to prove of interest to the general reader.

Other original articles by able writers, and on curious or attractive subjects, are also given in each number of the Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

In tomorrow's paper one on TRAINING DOGS will be published. The writer gives an account of a morning's visit to a professional dog-trainer in this City, and presents a good deal of information concerning the ways of trainers, the peculiarities of different breeds of dogs, the perfection to which the "art" is carried, the difference between training monkeys and dogs, &c., &c.

There is more to read in this paper, and a greater variety of carefully-prepared original matter, than in any other publication issued in the City.

See the copy for Sunday next as a specimen.

Advertisers will find this the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 17 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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$2,000 worth of Diamonds were Stolen from George N. Bissell, 8th-av., through a second-story window. A sneak thief forced open a second-story window in the house of F. Mayer, 56th-st., the same night. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH gave the alarm, and nothing was lost. In both cases the family were at dinner.
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MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—JAMESON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D.D., HENRY H. CHRISTIE to SADIE E. JAMESON, all of this City. No cards.

COMFORT—MANNING.—In Norwich, Conn., Jan. 19, by Rev. Daniel Merriman, Prof. G. F. COMFORT, of New-York, and Miss ANNA A. MANNING, M. D., of Norwich, Conn. No cards.

MALCOMSON—WOOD.—At Monroe, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. J. W. B. Wood, (father of the bride,) HENRY T. MALCOMSON to EMILY B. WOOD, of Monroe.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Scranton, Penn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., ARTHUR COLTON, son of Horatio A. and Fannie C. Allen, aged 5 years and 5 months.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BROGNARD.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. MARGARET BROGNARD, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. F. B. Betts, Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M. Trains leave foot Barclay-st. at 8 and 11½ A. M.

BURDEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, 19th inst., at Woodside, Troy, N. Y., HENRY BURDEN, in the 80th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Woodside Presbyterian Church, Troy, on Monday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BELL.—Jan. 19, Miss MARGARET BELL, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 117 Forsyth-st., on Saturday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

ENNIS.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., MARY ANN, widow of the late James Ennis, of this City, aged 83.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, Mariner's Harbor, on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Elm Park on the arrival of the 11 A. M. boat from Pier No. 19 North River, New-York. Boat returns at 5 P. M.

FROST.—In Havana, Cuba, on Thursday, Jan. 12, of consumption, MARY P., wife of L. W. Frost, of Yonkers, N. Y., aged 22 years.

Funeral on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Palisade-avenue, Yonkers, N. Y. The Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. depot at 12 M., on the arrival of which carriages will be in waiting.

GRIFFIN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at No. 29 Willow-place, Brooklyn, JOHN GRIFFIN, Sr., aged 78, a native of County Kerry, Ireland.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Saturday morning for interment.

HAGADORN.—On Friday morning, Jan. 20, JOHN HAGADORN, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 21 Madison-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment.

IRELAND.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at her late residence, Bridgeport, Conn., SOPHIA, widow of the late Joseph Ireland, of this City, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William H. and Joseph N. Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the [illegible] Church, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Her remains will be interred in the Second-street Cemetery.

LAWRENCE.—At Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., Thursday morning, Jan. 19, WM. E. LAWRENCE, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Saturday at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Bay Side station on the arrival of the 10¼ train from Hunter's Point.

MORISON.—At No. 58 West 38th-st., early in the morning of the 19th inst., MARY C. E. MORISON.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 1½ P. M.

MORSE.—In this City, at No. 315 East 13th-st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., SARAH MERRILL, wife of Edward S. Morse and daughter of William Anderson, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. George's Church, on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

MONTGOMERY.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 19, at Germantown, Penn., OSWALD CRATHORNE MONTGOMERY, son of the late John C. Montgomery, and brother of Rev. H. E. Montgomery, of this City, in the 49th year of his age.

MYERS.—At Schenectady, on the 20th inst., MORDECAI MYERS, in the 95th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 20, 1871, EPHRAIM STEVENS, in the 58th year of his age, late one of the Police Justices of the City of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 186 Union-st.

RICKETTS.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, Jan. 20, FANNIE E., wife of George R. A. Ricketts, Jr., and daughter of the late Wm. E. Stowe.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 19, MARY, wife of Benjamin Weed.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 21st, at 1 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE ARTS.

THE DERBY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS recently on view at the Academy of Design, has been removed to our enlarged rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., where they will remain on
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and on SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,384.
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READY ON MONDAY—PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February: Portraits, Characters, Biographies, &c. A good number.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1871.

At the request of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to the party organization in the City of New-York, the meeting of the Republican State Committee, heretofore called for Thursday, Jan. 26 inst., is hereby postponed for two weeks, and will be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9 next, at 12 o'clock, to receive and consider the report of the aforesaid Committee, and any other business which may be presented.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—At a meeting of this Club, held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 275 Broome-st., Adolphus Borst, President, in the chair, and John McManus, Secretary, the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Central Grant Club: George W. Olmstead, Robert McManus, and Thomas Geary.

A. BORST, President.
JOHN McMANUS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public.—[illegible] Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

Scenes in France—A New-Year's Eve Service for the Germans.

Margency (Jan. 3) Correspondence London Daily News.

On New Year's Eve we had not, indeed, a "midnight meeting," but I was present at a very interesting religious service by candle-light. The scene was the fine old church of Chelles, one of the most venerable religious edifices around Paris, with massive stone pillars, old Roman arches, much stained glass, carved oaken work, and Popish decoration generally. The service was for the whole of the Twenty-fourth Division (Saxons.) As we drove from Brou in the moonlight, we passed large groups hastening on to Chelles. It must be remembered that the service was an entirely voluntary one. There was no command laid upon the men that they should turn out of warm billets and walk four or five miles in one of the coldest nights of the year. Nevertheless, the old church, I venture to say, never had within its hoary walls so numerous a congregation. The officers whom I accompanied were unable to struggle their way up to the inclosure in front of the altar, and we were glad to find seats among the men by the side of one of the pillars. There was something indescribably affecting in the music. An harmonium close to the altar led; the strain was taken up by a military band in the balcony, and the 2,000 men present joined in with one accord. There was no discord, but the church was too small for the volume of sound; yet one would not have wished it more slender. Then the divisional chaplain, standing on the steps of the altar, not occupying the pulpit, delivered what was something between a sermon, an address, and a prayer. He had the natural gift of eloquence, his words came from the heart, and they went to the heart. As he spoke of the night this time last year, in the happy homes of Germany, and contrasted it with the quietude that now assuredly reigned in those households in so many of which there was a vacancy, right many were the bowed heads and the moist eyes. Then the speaker struck a new key. The war had, indeed, made a sombre New-Year in the fatherland, it came upon many a household desolated by its ravages. "Aye, out there on those slopes across the river," he broke out with raised arm and flushed face, "there lie beneath the foreign sod many and many of our dear comrades and brethren, never to rise again till the last trumpet sounds. But, though each grave mound there is the sad emblem of so much misery, this New Year's Eve of broken home circles, of sorrowing parents, of weeping wives, of fatherless children, yet—" and here the arm swept around the head as if there was a sword in the hand's grasp—" yet we know our brothers died in a good cause. They fell *für König und Vaterland*, and surely they are *mit Gott*. And the war, sad and solemn episode in our history as it is in one sense, has had yet another glorious result. It has made our German fatherland not a name, but a reality. Already one race, one people, we are now one nation—Saxon, Prussian, Mecklenburger, Badener, Bavarian, we are all now children of the great German Empire." The speaker paused, and through the dead silence of the midnight there came the faint boom of the cannon on the batteries in the front. The sound gave him a new cue. "Listen to the sound of the [illegible] cannon—a sound now, as ever, [illegible] the victory to our arms. To that sound you [illegible] [illegible] before you [illegible] [illegible]. But, oh! remember [illegible] that speaks the tidings for you [illegible] is near; prepare to meet your [illegible]. The good soldier is always ready [illegible] the battle-bugle sounds—he falls into the [illegible] with needle-gun and ammunition ready [illegible]; but there is something else for which [illegible] must ever be ready, too—death, and [illegible] which follows death. His peace [illegible] God must ever be part, and the chief part [illegible] of his battle equipment."

This will give you an idea of the scene in which [illegible] address. When he had finished, the instrumental music did not at once commence, but the vocalists of the band, under the conductorship of an under-officer, struck up Luther's "New-Year's Hymn," the difficult part singing of which they accomplished with real beauty and feeling. Then another burst of instrumental and vocal music, that seemed to make the roof vibrate—the blessing—and the quiet dispersal of the great throng. As I walked to our carriage, we passed twos and threes of the soldiery talking earnestly of the words they had heard. Yet let me be candid. Their tone was rather that of connoisseurs than of Christians. "It was very beautiful," "His words were like fire," "I could have listened to him ever so much longer," and so forth—that was the tone of the comments. It was, *quoad* the religious sentiment of the address, much the same tone in which men speak of an actor's performance, of a prima donna's singing, of a horse's galloping—not as if the matter were one of the deepest personal import to each one of them.

English Comments on Minister Washburne's Sketches of Events in Paris.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The dispatches of the United States Minister contain, for the information of the Government at Washington, some remarkable sketches of the course of events in Paris. The false reports that were so freely circulated by the Parisian Press and encouraged by the Palikao Ministry in the early part of August, excited popular movements in Paris, which Mr. WASHBURNE graphically describes. At this time it is a painful task to peruse an impartial record of the self-delusions in which the capital of France luxuriated while the enemy was advancing with rapid and triumphant strides to her gates. The wild exuberance of joy to which the people were roused by some Stock-Exchange story of a victory over the Prussians, or by some audacious legend of the death of the Crown Prince, invented by a sensation-mongering journal, sadly illustrates the disposition to believe none but good news, which seems still to flourish unchecked by unvaried disaster. What theatrical mummeries Paris then allowed herself to perpetrate may be read in Mr. WASHBURNE's dispatch of the 8th of August. It is curious, however, to observe how the mere name of a Republic fires the sympathies of an American. Mr. WASHBURNE can discern plainly enough the absurdities of which an Imperialist mob is guilty, but he sees nothing that is not dignified and noble in the conduct of a mob which shouts "Vive la République!" His account of the famous sitting of the Chambers on the 4th of September, the irruption of the populace, and the proclamation of the Republic is an important historical document. We have heard, however, already similar testimonies to the order and good humor of the triumphant mob, and doubtless those who sympathise with such a revolution will always be inclined to admire the revolutionists. It is, indeed, a grand thing to be enabled to say, as Mr. WASHBURNE does, "In a few brief hours of a Sabbath day I had seen a dynasty fall and a Republic proclaimed, and all without the shedding of one drop of blood." But Mr. WASHBURNE seems as little disposed as the Parisians themselves to attribute this peaceful victory to those who really accomplished it—the German victors of Sedan. One point is perfectly clear from Mr. WASHBURNE's narrative—the story of an ardent Republican—and that is the absence of anything like a national movement in favor of Republican institutions. When the Empire fell, Paris, of course, shouted for the *Déchéance*. That was natural, and, indeed, inevitable. But the Republic was accepted, even by Paris, only because the Imperial Government had vanished, and there was nothing else at hand to set in its place. When a cool observer and a Republican statesman like Mr. WASHBURNE can find nothing better than this to say for the popular origin of the French Republic, we may excuse those, like M. GUIZOT and M. LANFREY, who imperatively ask that the will of the nation shall be ascertained by the convocation of a National Assembly.

The "White Stockings"—Programme of the Chicago Base-Ball Club for 1871.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 18.

The admirers of the national game in Chicago have good reason to congratulate themselves upon the prospect for 1871. The White Stocking nine has been organized, and the Club will now start upon a better basis than ever before. It is particularly fortunate in being enabled, for another year, to enjoy the services of Mr. GASSETTE as President, to whose rare administrative ability, excellent judgment, energy, moral force, and, above all, deep devotion to the interests of the organization, may be attributed the splendid manner in which the White Stockings, under his personal management, lifted themselves out of the mire of demoralization and defeat, and closed up the season of 1870 as the undoubted champions of America. In view of these facts, and of Mr. GASSETTE's peculiar fitness for the position, with its arduous labors and oftentimes delicate responsibilities, the Club has done wisely and well in vesting in him alone the absolute management and control of the nine and its affairs. The management of a professional base-ball club is largely a matter of sudden emergency, requiring a prompt and immediate action, which is impossible to secure when it is necessary to call together several directors in order that such action may be determined upon, and it is safe to predict that the new plan will work admirably. This year, according to Mr. GASSETTE's intimations, the management of the Club, in all its details, will be conducted on a strict business basis, and there is to be none of the loose mode of financiering, and the still looser mode of dealing with the players, which worked so disastrously last season.

With regard to the nine itself, a glance at the qualifications of the players who have been selected will be sufficient to show that decided improvement has been made over that of last year. Nothing need be said of the old members—Wood, Pinkham, Treacy, Duffy, Cuthbert, King and McAtee—all of whom are fully the equals, and some of them the superiors, of any in the land, in their respective positions. ZETTLEIN, the new pitcher, has played with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, for the past two years, and was counted as being fully up to the average of that powerful team. He is swift, accurate, and shrewd, and probably heads the list of pitchers in point of endurance, having held out with unabated speed and efficiency to the twelfth inning of the famous game at Rockford between the Atlantics and Forest Citys. It is thought that, with PINKHAM as change pitcher, there need be no fears in this direction. To take the place of FLYNN in the right field we have JOE SIMMONS, of the Forest Citys, of Rockford, who, while fully the equal of FLYNN at the bat, is vastly his superior as an active, painstaking, reliable fielder. ATWATER, the substitute and change pitcher for the Red Stockings, is said to be a first-class pitcher, a fair general player, and the neatest scorer in America. He is worthy of his hire in the latter respect alone, and is a valuable acquisition. TOM FOLEY, of the Rockford nine, is mentioned as a substitute. He is a fine third baseman, a strong batter, and a good outfielder and change catcher. He can be used most advantageously. Altogether, the nine is superior to the old one, and better qualified to face the stirring "music of the spheres" which promises to characterize the season of 1871.

Atrocious Attempt on the Life of a Blacksmith by Charging His Forge with Gunpowder.

From the Syracuse Standard, Jan. 17.

The little village of Amboy, in the town of Camillus, eight miles west of this city, was thrown into excitement, yesterday, by the blowing up of a blacksmith's forge, resulting in serious injury to EVERETT JACOBSON, who was at work by it. JACOBSON carries on the shop. His fire went out Saturday night, between which time and Monday morning some one had entered the shop, raked deep in the forge-bed, and placed therein a quantity of powder, replacing the material so as not to attract notice. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, JACOBSON kindled his forge-fire, and proceeded with his work until about 11 o'clock, when an explosion occurred that lifted the forge-bed, and sent fire and iron and tools in every direction. JACOBSON happened to be facing the forge at the time, and the flying pieces struck him about the breast and head, entirely destroying one eye, seriously damaging the other eye, and burning his face terribly. Who loaded the forge is a question that comes up, the solution of which will be sought, though probably not obtained. Amboy is the home of JOHN SIMS, and other distinguished characters; was the rendezvous of ELI VOSBURG, lately sent to prison as a party in the Red Creek bond robbery. Out of that Red Creek matter came a misunderstanding, the result of which is an effort to return SIMS to Auburn; and in this effort JACOBSON was a material witness. There are those who will say that herein is a solution to this explosion.

A Milwaukee, Wis., Mystery—The Headless Body of a Man Found in the River.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Jan. 13.

A horrible circumstance, leading to considerable excitement and surmise, was that of the finding of a nude, headless body of a man in the river, near the dock of TYSON's lumber-yard, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was partly covered with hay, enough of the chest [illegible] that it had been that of a powerful man, some five feet ten [illegible] [illegible] under the [illegible] [illegible] by which it had been secured to the dock [illegible] [illegible]. The head had been severed close under the chin, [illegible] the tongue torn from its root, hung down toward the nape of the neck, the whole presenting a horrifying spectacle. Below the point of decapitation a narrow silk tie encircled the neck. Stripped down to the feet were the remains of a pair of black-ribbed cassimere pantaloons, which were found two sizes [illegible] [illegible], one of them developing a case of [illegible] [illegible] with a pair of low gaiters, well worn at the heels. Outside of this not a vestige of clothing remains by which the body might be identified. Dr. KRAMER expressed the opinion that not it had been in the water more than several days.

It is very probable that the man was a stranger, as the police have had no account of any mysterious disappearance since that of the contractor of the bridge across the canal at Sherman-street, who has since turned up in California. The impression is that he fell into bad company at one of the numerous bagnios of the city, and offering resistance to robbery, was murdered, and then mutilated to prevent identification.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

But few persons were in attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 20,) as no sales were announced to take place. The day, as was expected, was a quiet one, no business of any description being transacted. Today, contrary to the usual custom, JAMES M. MILLER will offer at auction a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with stable in the rear, and six desirable lots connected with the property, located on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The lots are situated three on each street respectively named, and the sale is made to close an interest in an estate.

At private sale, large lots of valuable property continued to be offered. TAYLOR & SEARS, No. 11½ Pine-street, advertise a handsomely-furnished house on Murray Hill, while V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine; D. M. Seaman, No. 14 Pine; Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway; W. P. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway; B. S. Levy & Co., No. 231 West Thirty-eighth-street; and John H. Morris, No. 43 West Fifty-first-street, each present choice lots from which to make selections. In suburban property, WHITTEMORE & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place, offer a desirable residence at New-Brighton, Staten Island; E. ALLEN, National Park Bank, an extensive East River front, 300 by 503, at Long Island City; BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, country homes in New-Jersey and HUGH N. CAMP, No. 21 Pine-street, a plot of ground with water front of 450 feet at Hoboken, suitable for the use of steam-ships and railway companies. The class of real estate generally advertised during the present season, for sale and on lease, is of a superior quality, and investors will find it greatly to their interests to consult our business columns from day to day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 21x131, h. and l.	$16,000
Clay-st., n. s., 113.2 ft. e. of Commercial-st., 25x[illegible]	1,300
Covert-st. and Irving-av., southerly corner, 25x100	5,250
Dean-st., n. s., 298.9 ft. w. of Sackman-st., 41x107.2, h. and l.; East New-York-av., n. w. s., 271.9 ft. s. w. of Sackman-st., [illegible], h. and l.	10,000
Henry-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Clark-st., 25x100, h. and l., 1861	8,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 60 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x80, h. and l.	12,700
Huntington-st., n. s., 144.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 22.2x[illegible] block	6,500
Huntington-st., s. s., 341.8 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.2x100, h. and l.	4,000
Keap-st., s. e., 625 ft. s. of Marcy-av., 76x100	5,400
Madison-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100, h. and l., c. c.	1,000
Main and Front sts., n. e. corner, 50x75	45,000
Marion-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x200, foreclosure	900
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x100	5,000
Powers and Olive sts., s. w. corner, 25x100	7,500
Smith and Conselyea sts., s. w. corner, 25.2x75x[illegible] 60.2x75, h. and l.	4,000
Suydam-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. n. e. of Central-av., 125x100, h. and ls.	6,000
Walton-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100, h. and l.	5,000
Warren-st., s. s., 176.1 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20.2x100, h. and l.	6,275
Waterbury-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Wyckoff-st., 55x225.10	3,950
Willow-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 25.4x100	33,000
20th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200	4,000
Harrison and Hewes sts., northerly corner, 50x20	7,750
Montrose-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100, h. and l.	....
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 145 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 12x38, h. and l., foreclosure	4,500
4th-av., w. s., 166.8 ft. s. of Warren-st., 14.6x80.10; Warren-st., n. s., 182.3 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100; Warren-st., s. s., 347.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.4x100, (8 hs. and ls.)	44,000
6th-av., s. e. s., 40 ft. n. e. of Douglass-st., 20x84.7, h. and l.	17,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Waverley-place and Quitman-st., s. w. corner, 25x100.11	$3,300

Orange.

Washington-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Reynolds' property, 100x100; Washington-st. and Byerly-place, n. w. corner, 100x90.5	$4,650

East Orange.

Halstead-st. and Halstead-place, n. w. corner, 147.10x58	$5,650

Irvington.

Newark and Springfield pike, n. s., adjoining Osborn's, 34x100	$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses For Sale By BLACKWELL & MARKS, SUCCESSORS TO MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 65 Liberty-st.

52d-st., between 5th and 7th avs., two-story, frame, (2,600)	$8,500
79th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. E. b. brick, (2,614)	9,500
76th-st., bet. 2d and 3d avs., 3 s. b. s. h. s. (2,608)	10,500
19th-st., bet. 9th and 10th avs., 3s. b. s. brick (2,612)	12,000
23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 3 s. h. s. leasehold, (2,608)	15,500
44th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. b. s. h. s. (2,618)	18,500
Lexington-av., between 59th and 60th sts., 4 s. E. b. s., (2,575)	20,000
Lexington-av., near 60th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s. (2,609)	20,000
48d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. (2,617)	30,000
45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. Nova Scotia, (2,621)	23,000
52d-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,610)	30,000
Madison-av., cor., ab. 40th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s., (2,628)	40,000
38th-st., near Madison-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,561)	52,000
43th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. E. B. b. s., (2,611)	40,000
34th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s. (2,624)	50,000

Other houses in different parts of the City at all prices, including several very superior residences on 5th and Madison avs.

FOR SALE—IN 11TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5th-av., a very complete and comfortable three-story house.

ALSO,

A full-sized house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO,

A four-story full-sized brown-stone house in 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO,

A three-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, in 37th-st., near and east of 5th-av.

ALSO,

A full-sized four-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., opposite Gov. Morgan's garden.

ALSO,

A first-class brown-stone house in 39th-st., near 5th-av.

ALSO,

A medium-sized brown-stone house in 46th-st., just west of 5th-av.

ALSO,

A four-story brown-stone house, 25x60 feet, in Lexington-av., near 34th-st.

ALSO,

A first-class full-sized house on Madison-av., Murray-hill.

ALSO,

A new and elegant house on 5th-av., near 48th-st. Further particulars with

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Home for the Destitute	Brooklyn
Plymouth Bethel	Brooklyn
Woman's Hospital	New-York
Foster Home	Newark, N. J.
Home of Rest for Consumptives	Westchester
Sheltering Arms	New-York
Baptist Home for the Aged	New-York
Lying-in Asylum (Catholic)	New-York
Lying-in Asylum (Protestant)	New-York
Mission School	Mount Vernon
Catholic Church	Rye Neck
Episcopal Church	Mamaroneck
Manhattan Masonic Lodge	New-York
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40 probabilities for lots worth only	1,000
50 probabilities for lots worth only	800
30 probabilities for lots worth only	2,000

But in any event to get the worth of their investment.

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NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED—First-class residence, two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, on an elevation commanding extensive views; two-story basement house, 24x36, modern improvements, with a fine lot, 50x100, nicely laid out; furniture new; cost $2,500; will be sold less than cost; price, $13,500.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A family about to sail for the West Indies and return about the 1st of June proximo, propose

TO LET for two years and eleven months, from 15th of June next, a first-class high-stoop four-story stone-front dwelling in WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. This house is fully and elegantly furnished, and has many costly pictures and other works of art, collected and brought from remote countries, all of which will be left in the house, and no part of the furniture removed or set aside, save a few cabinets and silver and linen; large dining-room, billiard-room, steam-heating apparatus, very perfect; a room in the attic, and a wine-room in the sub-cellar will be reserved. To a private family only. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

To let for one year and three months, from the 1st of February next, a high-stoop, full size, four-story dwelling, on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 34TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, brown stone; 25 feet wide by 55 feet deep, and extension lot 100 feet; elegantly and expensively furnished. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Twenty-fifth-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four stories, full size, high stoop, brown-stone, to a private family.

An elegant furnished, four-story, high-stoop narrow brown-stone house on Park-avenue and Murray Hill, to a small private family.

A superior full-size house on Madison-av., four stories, high stoop, brown-stone, seventy feet deep, to a private family.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 11 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, A ten-roomed house. For particulars, address J. A. M., Box No. 117 Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS property in this City—the new first-class five-story iron-front store, 25x75, No. 147 Spring-st., just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years; $4,500 and Croton tax, per year.

R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 38TH-ST., ABOUT 150 FEET east of Madison-av., south side, a beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price with furniture, $55,000. Possession May 1. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON 52D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., running through to 53d-st., with STABLE PRIVILEGE. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 43 West 51st-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, with stable attached, on 54th-st., near 5th-av.; early possession; price $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A 5TH-AV. FOUR-STORY NEW full-sized dwelling and extension, lot 100 feet, for sale; also a printed list of dwellings, stores and lots. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the two lots of land situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, about 100 feet south of Houston-st., and known as Nos. 296½ and 298 Bowery. Lots each about 16 feet front by 97 feet in depth.

Also, the new four-story brick store, dwelling and lot known as No. 300 Bowery, and adjoining the lots above mentioned on the southerly side. The building is about 63 feet deep with party wall on the north side; one-half of said party wall will be sold with lot No. 298½ adjoining.

A. J. BLEECKER, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SUFFOLK COUNTY LAND, L. I.

A valuable tract in Suffolk County, L. I., in the town of Islip, about three-quarters of a mile north of the South-side Railroad, and about one-half mile west of Oakdale Station, forty-seven miles from New-York, containing 500 acres and more of good land, near the Club-house, and will be sold in two parcels, divided by a proposed avenue, 100 feet wide. The land is excellent, and suitable for all kinds of vegetation. Its accessibility to New-York by two railroads renders this sale a great speculation for a farmer or land operator. Title perfect. Maps and full particulars at No. 7 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 48 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,480 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NINTH WARD BANK,

(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER,) CAPITAL $200,000, SUBJECT TO INCREASE TO $500,000.

THIS BANK Is now open for business at NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE.

This bank invites the accounts of the merchants and residents of the Ninth Ward and vicinity, and assures all depositors that they will be liberally dealt with, and every facility afforded consistent with sound banking. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM FAXON.
FRED. BOHDE, Bohde & Doscher, 204 Fulton-st.
JOHN H. BERDAN, Jefferson Market.
EDWARD GREENE, Laflin & Rand Powder Co., Park-row.
EDGAR F. BROWN, Brown & Estes, 329 Broadway.
JAMES QUIRK, 624 Hudson-st.
PHILIP HERRMAN, 253 West 14th-st.
W. H. GRAY, 22 and 27 Wooster-st.
MINOT F. WINCH, 165 Charles-st.
JOSIAH COLBY, 58 Leonard-st.
D. R. MANGAM, President National Trust Co.
HORACE INGERSOLL, R. C. Wheeler & Co., 402 Washington-st.
JOHN CROW, 621 Hudson-st.
JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, H. Bacharach & Co., 447 Broadway.
H. A. CHANDLER, 11 Wall-st.
E. L. BURNHAM, E. L. & B. T. Burnham, 306 Hudson-st.
WM. H. CHRISTIE, W. H. Christie & Co., foot of Christopher-st.
WALTER J. PRICE, Beadleston, Price & Co., 28 West 10th-st.
E. G. W. WOERZ, Beadleston, Price & Co., 290 West 10th-st.
HENRY KLOPPENBURG, H. Kloppenburg & Son, Bowery.
J. O. NOXON, Cashier. WM. FAXON, President.

8 Per Cent. Interest FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

O. E. WOOD, NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., HAS FOR SALE **FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS,** Of Eastern and Western Companies, Pay 7 to 10 PER CENT. INTEREST. Also, **ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT** BONDS, 6 years, 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight. PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand. INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities. COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE office of this Company, Jan. 9, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,	E. B. MOSES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	NICH. C. MILLER,
JAY L. ADAMS,	WM. W. OWENS,
PETRUS B. ANDERSON,	JOHN F. PUPKE,
BEN'N R. BEADLESTON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ABIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. B. RICHARD,
CHAS. DENISON,	CHAS. SPEAR,
JOHN B. FLANAGAN,	GEO. W. SAVAGE,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY,	STEPHEN VEILE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	JAS. WALLACE,
ZACHARIAH JAQUES,	R. CORNELL WHITE.
T. G. KIMBALL,	

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held Jan. 11, 1871, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was re-elected President, and JOHN B. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 12 o'clock M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive. By order,

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

WANTED—$50,000 OF ATLANTIC AND ST. Lawrence Railroad Company Bonds. Apply to C. A. MINTON, Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY,

FOR ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR,

Being for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$[illegible]
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policy fees		$[illegible]
Interest:		
On bonds and mortgages	$[illegible]	
Stocks and trust companies	[illegible]	
Premium on gold and rents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total cash receipts		[illegible]
Grand total		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$[illegible]	
Matured endowments	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Paid to policy holders—Additions to death claims and matured endowments and post-mortem dividends	$[illegible]	
Cash dividends in reduction of premiums and annuities	[illegible]	
Surrendered policies	[illegible]	$4,112,[illegible]
Commission to agents	$[illegible]	
Paid agents for purchase of future commissions	[illegible]	
Taxes, law and office expenses	[illegible]	
Salaries	[illegible]	
Advertising, printing and stationery, exchange and postage	[illegible]	
Physicians' and medical examiners' fees	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total cash disbursements		$7,[illegible]
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$[illegible]
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand in banks and trust companies, at interest	$[illegible]	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	[illegible]	
United States stocks, cost	[illegible]	
New-York stocks, cost	[illegible]	
Real estate	[illegible]	
Balance due by agents, in the course of transmission	[illegible]	
Actual cash investments		$[illegible]
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$[illegible]	
Interest due and unpaid	[illegible]	
Premiums due but not yet reported, chiefly for December	[illegible]	
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual premiums	1,[illegible]	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$44,[illegible]
Increase in net assets for the year		7,170,[illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Number of policies issued and restored during the year	12,[illegible]
Amount insured thereby	$[illegible]
In force at the end of the year, 71,[illegible] policies, insuring	$[illegible]

The foregoing is a statement taken from the Actuarial Records. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

☞ The Board of Trustees have authorized a return of over-payments of premiums for the year 1870, of two millions of dollars, which amount may be subsequently increased.

These over-payments will be returned to policy holders as they may elect, in cash or in the purchase of additional insurance, as soon as the equitable portion of each can be determined upon the expiration of the sixty days from the close of the fiscal year, as provided in the charter.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
MARTIN BATES,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAML. E. SPROULLS,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	RICHD. A. McCURDY,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WM. H. POPHAM,	HUGH N. CAMP,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HERMAN C. VON POST,
EZRA WHEELER,	GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,	ALEXANDER H. RICE.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

CITY STOCKS, THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD, **SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,** TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE. GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City is bought and sold.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$20,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands. W. S. GILMAN, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY for Directors of this bank, the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.:

EDWARD HAIGHT,	CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WM. M. GAWTRY,	BENJAMIN J. HOWLAND,
GUSTAV REYNAUD,	FRANCIS LEIAND,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,	AUGUSTUS H. HAIGHT,
REUBEN MANLEY,	JAMES EMOTT,
	GEORGE ELLIS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th inst. Hon. EDWARD HAIGHT having, on account of ill-health, declined a re-election, GEORGE ELLIS was elected President and EDWARD HAIGHT Vice-President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company. THOS. C. GORTCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company. THOS. C. GORTCHIUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871. C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF TRUST FUNDS to loan on first bond and mortgage on improved real estate in this City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey and Westchester County, in large or small amounts. Principals only address Post-office, Box 3,983, New-York.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARD, to buy first mortgages, by a private party. Address J. W. CASH, Box No. 141 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway NEW-JERSEY 7 PER CENT. GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS, INDORSED BY THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co., FOR SALE IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES. SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running and business arrangements.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors will be held on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, next, at the office of the Company.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 6, at 10 A. M. THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

LA MANCHE MINING COMPANY.—The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Manche Mining Company of Newfoundland will be held at No. 24 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $[illegible].

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 240 Broadway. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 13th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 40 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on that day, by JNO. J. BRADLEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th of February, and for thirty days thereafter, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 11. G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, BUFFALO, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent.

New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office No. 182 Broadway. C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 20th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 14th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, New-Houston-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 16. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President; HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. GEO. E. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871	222,571 88
Unpaid Losses, Jan. 1, '71	3,350 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. JOHN J. EMARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1871.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. E. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money, deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next, for receiving and paying deposits every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. M. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have ordered that a dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after the 16th inst.

All interest not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest as a deposit. By order,

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits will be received up to and including the 20th, drawing interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, New-Houston-st.—SIX per Cent. interest allowed on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $1,[illegible]. Surplus, $[illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executors of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased.

25 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
[illegible] shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
[illegible] shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
30 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
50 shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
[illegible] shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
[illegible] shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
[illegible] shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
[illegible] shares New-York Mutual Association, $100 each.
[illegible] shares Merchants', Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$20,000 Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$5,000 New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,500 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
40 cases fresh St. Michaels Oranges.
40 cases fresh Oporto Oranges.
300 boxes fresh Malta Oranges.
150 boxes fresh Valencia Mandarin Oranges.
135 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
[illegible] barrels Almeria Grapes.
30 half bbls. Almeria Grapes.
1,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARriages, &c., being the establishment of a private gentleman. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 122 West 46th-st., near 6th-av., 3 horses, a coupé, dog cart, light wagon, two-seated sleigh, 2 sets double harness, 1 set single harness, fox robe, buffalo robe, blankets, sheets, livery, whips, &c. Sale peremptory.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE OF MILITARY STORES.—Will be sold by order of the Secretary of War, on the 28TH OF JANUARY, 1871, a lot of ordnance and Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and military clothing; also muzzle and breech-loading small arms, cavalry sabres, infantry accoutrements, cavalry saddles and bridles, and small-arm ammunition.

Terms of sale, cash; articles purchased to be removed within three days; sale to commence at 10 A. M. at this Arsenal. Apply for catalogue to P. V. HAGNER, Colonel Ordnance, Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY Of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

Being about to remove to their new banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

RUBBER FACTORY FOR SALE—first-class, twenty minutes from Liberty-st.; machinery and buildings new, at a great bargain. Terms liberal. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

FOR SALE—CIGAR-STORE; RENT CHEAP, and suitable for a manufacturer. Apply at No. 704 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, and carrying the United States and Canadian Mails, sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., as follows:
"ANCHORIA" Saturday, Jan. 21 | "ROMANIA" Wed., Jan. 25
"CITY OF LONDON" Saturday, Jan. 28 | "ANCHORIA" Wed., Feb. 1
"ROMANIA" Sat., Feb. 4 | "CITY OF LONDON" Wed., Feb. 8
"ANCHORIA" Sat., Feb. 11 | "ROMANIA" Wed., Feb. 15
"CITY OF LONDON" Sat., Feb. 18 | "ANCHORIA" Wed., Mar. 22
"ROMANIA" Sat., Feb. 25 | "CITY OF LONDON" Wed., April 5
Cabin passage $80 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
Certificates to REDUCED RATES, can be bought from the above, visiting or send for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25 | Palestine, Thursday, Feb. 9
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26 | Algeria, Wednesday, Feb. 15
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1 | Malta, Thursday, Feb. 16
Asia, Thursday, Feb. 2 | Abyssinia, Wednesday, Feb. 22
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8 | Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $28, gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $28, gold.
Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their finest steamships from Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
ON THE
WYOMING, Capt. WEHNERAU ..... Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTH ..... Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 10 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRUS ..... Feb. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ..... Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Feb. 22, at 9 A. M.
Rates of passage, by these steamships, (Cabin No. 20 Broadway,) $80, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodation.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S GRAND STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
VILLE DE PARIS ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
Commodious and unsurpassed accommodations for the first class.
Through tickets to China, Japan and Australia.
Through Bills of Lading given for Boston, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other points on the Continent.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 1 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BREMEN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax) ..... Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin ..... $70 | Steerage $28
To London ..... 80 | To London 85
To Halifax, N. S. ..... 20 | To Halifax, N. S. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Paris by rail, at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 2 Bowling-green.
JOHN G. DIEDERICHS, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their finest steamships from Pier No. 47, Foot Rivington-st., East River, as follows:
PIER NO. 47 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
ON THE
WYOMING, Capt. WEHNERAU ..... Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTH ..... Jan. 18, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 1, at 10 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FRUS ..... Feb. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ..... Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Feb. 22, at 9 A. M.
Rates of passage, by these steamships, (Cabin No. 20 Broadway,) $80, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 8th of every month.
MARIMACK, Capt. West, Jan. 8.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THURSTON, Feb. 8.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. RADOS, March 8.
These splendid steamers and are noted for speed and all at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For passage or of freight or passage, apply to
W. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR
PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.
The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. S. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on her regular days. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 30 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES HAND, leave Pier No. 3 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., connecting with the Jersey Southern Railroad, at Sandy Hook with express trains for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT P. M. connecting with Wyoming, for Newark, Rahway, Port Reading, New-Brunswick, Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, Delaware City, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Somers Point, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Atlantic City, Hammonton, Winslow, Waterford, Williamstown, Glassboro, Woodbury, Swedesboro, Paulsboro, Gibbstown, Bridgeboro, Riverton, Palmyra, Delanco, Edgewater, Pennsgrove, Carney's Point, Penns Grove, Salem, Pennsville, Monroe, Jackson

LAW AND LAWYERS.

Opening Address by Mayor Hall Before the University Law School.

Law and Lawyers in New-York City, and the Advantages of the Metropolis as a School of Law—A Good Word for the Times' Law Reports.

The opening address of the New-York University Law School was delivered in the chapel of the University, last evening, by Mayor HALL, who is a member of the Council, and graduated at the University in the same class with the new Chancellor.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, the President, who announced that this, the first of a course of law lectures, would be delivered by Hon. A. O. HALL, the subject being, "Law in New-York; the Lawyers of the Past; the Lawyers of the Future, and the Advantages of the Metropolis for the Study of Law."

Mr. HALL commenced his lecture by saying that thirty-one years ago he stood upon the same platform on which he then stood as a graduating student. He was there now under very different circumstances from what he was when he appeared previously as a student on that platform. Before he came there on this occasion he had been told that there would be a very small audience. His surprise was to see the hall so crowded. He desired, he said, to address his remarks more particularly to the students of the University. The law students of the present must necessarily be the counselors and in a measure the conservators of the peace in the next generation. Any of the students, he said, or others just commencing the practice of the law, could obtain much valuable information by reading the periodicals of the day. The report of law cases, as they are given day by day, are of themselves a law library. The NEW-YORK TIMES every morning gives a succinct and full account of all the important law cases which have been tried the day previous. New-York City is, he said, the centre of all the important legal suits and transactions, the same as it is of many more equally important interests. New-York seems to be, and it is, the centre of the continent.

When the speaker arrived at this point all the lights in the auditorium went out from some cause. The audience were quiet, reasonably so, at least, under the circumstances. Mr. HALL continued his speech during the darkness, with the understanding that what he said was not to be considered as having been read from printed notes. Some very pertinent remarks were made by the Mayor during the darkness. Among other things, the speaker referred to the Taylor will case, and others equally important which are now pending in the Courts.

After about five minutes' darkness, the gas was relighted, and the reporters were able to take further notes. The speaker referred to the constant and continued remarks which are made by non-professional gentlemen, to the effect that law, as now practiced, is more a trade than a profession. There was too much truth in the remark. In this age and country we were, he said, getting very practical. He had been expected to speak of the lawyers of the future as well as the past. A lawyer of the future he thought must do as physicians do,—that is, make a specialty of some one thing. Why should they not? Let it be in real-estate matters, or in any one of the well-defined and well-recognized departments of the law. The laws and all the Courts of England have for a long time recognized this system of specialties. The lawyer of the future must in every respect be a practical man. He must seize upon the leading ideas of the age the same as a minister of the Gospel or a physician is compelled to do. As to the lawyers of the past, Mr. HALL spoke as follows:

The legal history of New-York is rich with illustrious individual examples. It would be invidious to speak of the illustrious living. I will refer to exemplars who have lived in my brief day and generation, and all of whom I have known, conversed with, and loved, and whom to speak of in the hearing of Dr. DAVIES, here present, is to bring back to his mind such memories as come to the gallant war hero when he hears bugle notes and sees banners that remind him of glorious old battle-fields. There were his two partners, the elder and the younger KENT; the best commentaries and notes to commentaries that either left were in their lives, as good, true and noble lawyers. I recall their compeer, SAMUEL JONES, whose father was a Judge, and whose son, now on the Bench, keeps memorably alive the family excellences in private and professional life. In the reports that will be put into your hands you will delight yourselves with the clear statements and just judgments of Chief-Justices OAKLEY, DUER and ROBERTSON, or of HENRY P. EDWARDS, the greatest gentleman one ever met in the profession. There you will find the briefs of CLINTON DEWITT and LORENZO SHEPHERD, cut off just as the best days of their careers began. In those reports you will make the acquaintance, also, of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, one of the most conscientious, indefatigable, and versatile students at this Bar. In them you will find—alas! how dull they will seem to you who never knew them—the scintillations of the elegant learning of those seven contemporaneous orators of this Bar—the dashing SANFORD, the chivalric BLUNT, the magnetic OGDEN HOFFMAN, the wonderfully-persuasive and logical DAVID GRAHAM, AMBROSE L. JORDAN, that consummate master of legal fence, and the ingenious and witty JOHN VAN BUREN. Through thirty years of these reports you will meet with the compact arguments of GEORGE BOWDOIN, who was in every sense the Chevalier Bayard of the New-York Bar. You will collate the learning of that truly great commercial lawyer, DANIEL LORD, each of whose opinions, always so thoroughly and conscientiously given, were very gospels to the profession and to clients. And lastly, you will honor this institution by frequently consulting the cases in which will be found the result of the learning of him who really founded this Law School, the Benjamin F. Butler of New-York, Gen. JACKSON's Attorney-General, [illegible] one of the [illegible] of our State statutes. He has left this school of law students and the profession many legacies, none of which is more valuable than the following extract from one of his lectures, which I now read:

"The law-student should be taught that though many of his duties grow out of the misfortunes, the errors, and the vices of mankind, the great object of his profession is not, as is supposed by many without, and some within its pale, to derive wealth or livelihood from those evils, but to mitigate and correct them. He should also be informed that the display of rare ingenuity or of great intellectual power, in forensic discussions, is by no means the most useful of professional labors. On the contrary, he should be instructed that it is an important and very honorable part of the business of a lawyer, by his learning, skill and sound advice, to aid his fellow-citizens in the correct transaction of their affairs, in the solution of difficult questions without resort to litigation, and in the amicable settlement of angry controversies. Above all, he should be impressed with the conviction that in conducting such legal proceedings, either in or out of Court, as may be necessary to the interest of his clients, he is called to the high dignity of ministering in the sanctuary of justice, and that it behooves him to come to the altar 'with clean hands,' and 'a pure heart'—that frankness and integrity toward his antagonists are perfectly compatible with the manly support of the rights of his employers; that chicanery and artifice are not only in the long run injurious to professional success, but utterly inconsistent with the first principles of a science whose grand basis is to 'command what is right, and prohibit what is wrong;' and that to form the character of a great jurist, it is necessary, first of all, to be a good man."

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. DAVIES, the President, announced that the next lecture would be delivered by Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, D. D., on the subject of "Legal Ethics."

The Methodist Old Ladies' Home—Twentieth Annual Meeting.

Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Methodist Old Ladies' Home, (now located in West Forty-second-street,) and the annual meeting and reports were read. The managers' report expresses gratitude for the increased interest which all classes and ages feel in the institution. The managers cry aloud for more room. There are now eighty-three inmates of the Home and the applications increase every year. They therefore appeal to the wealthy members of the Church to secure lots in an eligible situation higher up town, whereon a larger and more commodious building may be erected. Five of the old ladies have been in the Home for thirteen years, and one died a few months ago who had been there from its opening, twenty years ago, in the old building. Two of the inmates have passed the age of eighty-seven years, and three are very feeble. Three of the managers have died during the past year, one of them being Mrs. BENJAMIN F. HOWE, the originator and always the fast friend of the institution, and another was Mrs. L. M. DELAMATER.

The annual report of the Treasurer makes the following exhibit:

Receipts	$28,061 00
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1870	2,687 70
Total	$30,748 70
Expenses, including $15,000 worth of bonds purchased	26,181 29
Cash balance on hand Jan. 1, 1871	$4,567 41

The meeting was largely attended, and addresses were made by several ministers and lay friends of the institution.

Serious Fire in Nassau-Street.

At 7 o'clock last evening fire was discovered on the third floor of No. 113 Nassau-street, and did considerable damage before it was extinguished. FRANK MCELROY, job printer, who occupied the third, fourth and fifth floors, suffered a damage of $6,000, as the fire reached all the floors at the rear. The American News Association, occupying the second floor, lost $1,000 in damage to stock. The *Free Press* newspaper occupies the first floor, and the loss of the establishment is estimated at $500. The restaurant of BRADWOOD & CANNON in the basement, is damaged by water $250, and the building, which is owned by M. G. GILHOOLY, will require $4,000 for repairs. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

THE UNCAPTURED FENIANS.

Complete Discomfiture of the Politicians—Arrival of Gladstone's Exiles in the City—They Pay Their Money and Take Their Choice of Hotels.

The Irish exiles arrived in this City yesterday about 1 o'clock, coming thereto from the *Cuba* precisely as the other cabin passengers did, landing at the Cunard wharf in Jersey City, crossing the ferry, and taking carriages to Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Duane streets, where they secured apartments and announced their intention of paying their way as they went along. They seem under no obligations to any one for a single cent, and have determined not to accept the hospitalities of any body of men or individuals at present. They reply to all addresses of congratulation in the stereotyped form to which they replied to the address of welcome presented them on board the *Cuba*, and which was published in the TIMES yesterday, and announce the determination to await the arrival of their comrades before accepting any ovation.

The arrangements for the "capture" of the exiles were somewhat mixed. When the *Bronx*, with the Collector and the Committee of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, &c., reached quarantine on Thursday night, Mr. MURPHY observed two steamboats alongside, one of which was the *Antelope* and the other the *Fletcher*. With a view to prevent any infraction of the Revenue law, he ran alongside the *Cuba* and boarded her, taking with him only the two Customs officers he had with him. Proceeding to the Captain's cabin, he desired the Captain to order that the two steamers should haul off, and that no person from either steamer be permitted on board the *Cuba* except the Health officer and his assistants, and the revenue officers. The Captain issued the necessary orders, upon which the Collector proceeded to the lower cabin, which he found filled with men who had, he learned, been passed on board from the *Fletcher* and the *Antelope* by orders of Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer. Among this party were Mr. O'GORMAN and the Committees from the Tammany organization, the Knights of St. Patrick and various other parties. The exiles were there also, and were being importuned to accept the hospitalities of the City and of the political organizations, one of them remarking that the importunities were offensive, as the Tammany party shook money in their faces to show the depth of their sympathy.

Seeing how matters were progressing, the Collector repaired to the *Bronx* and invited Gen. MELLEN, the Chairman of the Committee, to accompany him on board the *Cuba*. As they were about to pass over the side, they were stopped by one of the Health Officer's policemen—of whom there was a large number on board—who refused to allow Gen. MELLEN to pass, though the Collector announced him as his friend. The officer was obdurate, and Mr. MURPHY went to the cabin where Dr. CARNOCHAN was dining, and made the request to the Health Officer that his friend should be allowed to come on board. After some hesitation, the application was granted.

The Collector then caused the order, denying admission to the *Cuba*, to be rescinded, and those on the *Bronx* were permitted to visit the exiles. After a little while some of the party expressed a desire to go up to the City, when Dr. CARNOCHAN offered to put them ashore at Staten Island by the *Fletcher*. This being somewhat inconvenient, the *Bronx* was sent up, and arrived at the wharf in this City about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The Collector remained on board the *Cuba* all night, and came up yesterday morning. The exiles declined to come up on the *Antelope* or the *Fletcher*, and reached the City as described above.

It should be stated that after the exiles had determined not to accept the hospitalities of either of the organizations, the Collector desired the Captain of the *Cuba* to clear the ship of all persons not authorized by the Health and the Custom regulations to be on board, but the Captain was powerless to execute the mandate, as the parties who came on the *Antelope* and the *Fletcher* refused to leave until they got ready.

The exiles were visited yesterday by immense crowds of their friends, and it became necessary to put policemen on duty at the approaches to their apartments, in order to prevent them being annoyed. They were very much fatigued and required rest, and all who were importunate in their demands were peremptorily refused admittance.

While the revenue cutter *Bronx* was alongside the *Cuba*, on Thursday night, and the Collector was engaged thereon in his official capacity, some enthusiastic Irishmen on the *Bronx* gave three cheers for the Irish Republic, and "three groans for John Bull."

Gen. MILLEN denies that on Thursday night, during the interview with the exiles on board the *Cuba*, he used the expression "Tammany Hall tricksters," as reported in the TIMES.

The addresses prepared for delivery to the exiles were presented them yesterday at Sweeney's Hotel. The following is the address of the Irish National Societies of America, presented to the released prisoners by DAVID BELL, LL. D.:

To the Irish patriots who have been lately liberated from British dungeons:

GENTLEMEN: We give you today a cordial welcome to the land of liberty. Some of us, like yourselves, were born under the dark shadow of European despotism. You rebelled against its continuance. We feel it an honor, therefore, to call you our countrymen. You have set a noble example, and one which will not fail to be imitated until the white slavery of Ireland will be as dead as the black slavery of America. Under the most terrible trials you have proved yourselves worthy of the land you loved, and of the liberty for which you have contended. Those of us who are of American birth regard you as the pioneers in the Old World of those eternal principles of right and freedom which the fathers of the Revolution triumphantly established in America; and we bid you God speed while you labor like them to free your country from foreign thraldom, and set it as another star in the glorious constellation of universal liberty. Your own experience is a woful demonstration of what monarchical despotism can do to oppress, if not to destroy, the best and truest of our race. The condition of unhappy France tells at this hour how successfully a tyrannous and profligate Government can work out the ruin of a great and generous people. Gladly do we receive you in a land where such [illegible] are unknown and impossible, and where the chosen rulers of forty millions of free people discharge their high trust with a frugality and faithfulness that are the surest pledges of the stability and glory of the American Republic. See to it—you who have seen so much of, and suffered so much from, human despotism—that its fell corruption shall never be permitted to poison the pure fountain of American freedom, or to affect the integrity of its civic, State, or Federal Administration. You owe this to yourselves, to Ireland, and to America. While we struggle and suffer for freedom in our native land, let us never be tempted to affiliate with those in this land of our adoption who, for their own political purposes, endeavor to degrade our race by making them instruments to destroy, at the ballot-box, that liberty in this country which was denied them in the land of their birth. Some of you are already our fellow-citizens. All of you will doubtless and in due season become such. We grasp with confidence the hands of both; for those who have already suffered so much for freedom, and loved it so well, are sure to continue its best and firmest friends, to resent and to resist any attempt to undermine and corrupt it, and to be as firm and faithful in their allegiance to the land of their adoption as they were to the land of their birth. We proudly welcome you to a land of perfect liberty. Your great countryman O'CONNELL refused to visit this country, or to receive assistance from certain classes of its citizens, because the curse of Slavery prevailed within its borders. That curse is gone forever; and we stand together today under that beautiful flag which never was lowered before the foes of freedom, and which waves only over the free. In the name of the great American people, we once more bid you a cordial welcome.

P. F. MILLEN,
Chairman United Delegates of the I. R. B., F. B., and U. I.

THOMAS J. KELLY,
Secretary United Delegations of F. B., U. I., and I. R. B.

THOMAS P. MASTERSON,
Recording Secretary United Delegations of F. B., I. R. B., and U. I.

JOHN McCARTHY,
United Delegations of the I. R. B., F. B., and U. I.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Judge McCunn and the Alleged Contempt of Gen. Neil—What is Threatened in Case the Federal Courts Discharge Gen. Neil.

JAMES M. SHEHAN applied upon affidavits yesterday morning to Judge McCUNN for an order to Sheriff BRENNAN to show cause why a return to the attachment against Gen. NEIL should not be made. In declining to give the order at present, Judge McCUNN said:

In this matter a writ of habeas corpus was served on Gen. NEIL requesting him to produce the body of JOHN CASEY, with the cause of his detention. I allowed the writ upon an affidavit setting forth that JOHN CASEY was illegally restrained of his liberty by Gen. NEIL. Under the peremptory provisions of the statute I had no alternative but to issue it, for on the face of the affidavit nothing appeared but the illegal imprisonment of the relator. If on a legal return to the writ it had been exhibited that the relator was detained a duly enlisted soldier of the United States, I would have at once remanded him into the custody of his superior officers. But Gen. NEIL, admitting his control of the relator, declined to produce him before the Court, at the same time making some return to the writ. What that return was I am not informed, for I refused to receive any return which seceding the custody of the prisoner, attempted to excuse his non-production by an allegation of matter, the truth and sufficiency of which was to be determined in Court in a proper issue. On the refusal of Gen. NEIL to produce the prisoner with a proper return, I issued an attachment against him, which attachment was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service. But the Deputy Sheriff, instead of returning the warrant of attachment with the person whom he was required by its mandate to bring into Court, took that person before a Judge of the Federal Court; and so far the process of the State Court has been utterly disregarded by the officer whose duty it was to execute it. I am informed—unofficially, however—by the Sheriff, that the neglect to bring Gen. NEIL into Court, pursuant to the attachment, was the result of inadvertence, and not of deliberate design. The motion now is for an order to show cause why the Sheriff should not bring Gen. NEIL into Court, with a return to the warrant of attachment. If I were to allow this order a collision between the State and Federal tribunals might be provoked, a catastrophe which I am anxious to do all in my power to avoid. But, regardless of all consequences, I should issue the order, if I were not persuaded that the Federal Judge before whom Gen. NEIL has been carried, will at once decline to take cognizance of a matter which is plainly within the exclusive jurisdiction of this Court. The moment that Judge is apprised that Gen. NEIL is in custody of the Sheriff upon a charge of contempt of the authority and order of this Court, he cannot do otherwise than remand the General into the custody of the Sheriff, to respond to this Court for disobedience of its mandate. I have been advised that Judge BLATCHFORD proposes to hear the matter to-morrow, and being assured that he will respect the legitimate authority of this Court, and will remand Gen. NEIL into its custody and jurisdiction, I shall reserve the decision of this motion until I am informed whether the result be in accordance with my expectation. Motion, at present, denied, with liberty to renew in the event the Federal Court order the discharge of Gen. NEIL from the custody of the Sheriff.

LECTURES.

A New Lady Lecturer—Debut of Miss Minnie C. Swaze—A Discourse on "Women of all Ages."

Miss MINNIE C. SWAZE made her first appearance as a lecturer, at the Weber Rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, last evening, before a select and critical assembly. Her theme was the "Women of all Ages." The *débutante*, who is a teacher of elocution at Vassar Female College, spoke in an easy and graceful manner, and without any restraint, her sentences being smooth and well modulated. She commenced by referring to some of the inconveniences which women have to suffer in consequence of the present conventional distinctions with regard to sex. She said that a lady could not go into a hotel as a guest unaccompanied by a gentleman without exciting suspicion, and that she was often refused admission altogether unless she presented credentials in the shape of references. She was also debarred the privilege of attending any kind of a theatrical performance when unattended by a male companion. She mentioned that she knew of several ladies possessing tickets to a concert given by a distinguished singer who were compelled to send to a gentleman to come and escort them. Their message miscarried, and they went alone, but on arriving at the concert-hall they were denied admittance because they had no gentleman with them. Miss SWAZE advocated the repeal of these conventionalities, which she characterized as foolish and uncalled for. She hoped that the time would come when ladies could travel alone and on their own responsibility, without being insulted or causing suspicion. She then alluded to the achievements of women in art and literature, and made mention of several who were celebrated for their valor and ability as rulers. She said that she saw no reason why women should not be permitted to become physicians and lawyers, and to practice on a level with their male competitors.

"The Geography of Man"—Lecture by Dr. Douai.

At the meeting of the Liberal Club last evening Dr. DOUAI delivered a lecture on "The Geography of Man." He said that plants are entirely dependent on soil and climate, and that man changes the habits of plants by change of soil; that animals are less dependent on soil and climate on account of their power of locomotion; that change of soil and climate changes the habits of animals, and that man, as a mere animal, is so much dependent on soil and climate that he remains unchanged for thousands of years, if soil and climate remain the same about him; that the nearer we approach the equator, the darker the complexion becomes; and that the more mountainous a country is, the taller, stronger and more robust is man. In his opinion, large continents are a hindrance to civilization, and islands and peninsulas are more favorable to progressive civilization on account of the facility of intercourse, a more changeable climate and a richer composition of the surface of the soil. Originally there was only one race of men, who differed slightly in different countries—their complexion was dark; the second race of men were yellow, and the third race which came ten thousand years later, were of a lighter color; the latter adopted artificial means for improvement, they cultivated mental and bodily gymnastics, and they encouraged emigration for the development of the race.

Dr. HILL asked for an explanation in reference to a remark made by the lecturer as to animals having a nice language of their own.

Mr. KELLY said he could corroborate the lecturer's statement, as HORACE GREELEY had a parrot that was always swearing for him. [Roars of laughter.] Other members having addressed the meeting, the Club adjourned.

Water—A Lecture by Prof. C. F. Chandler.

Prof. CHAS. F. CHANDLER delivered a lecture on "Water" at the Academy of Music last evening, under the auspices of the American Institute. The subject was very fully illustrated by experiments, many of which were at once beautiful and novel. The combustion of phosphorus and magnesium submerged in glass jars filled with water, and the action of various acids, alkalis and other substances upon different kinds of water, was displayed. Prof. STAR also gave an exhibition through an oxyhydrogen microscope of a number of forms of minute animal life existing in drops of water. These were greatly magnified upon the wall, and their animated gyrations "brought down the house." The lecturer stated that very few of these creatures were found in the Croton, and many gallons had to be strained to secure one healthy specimen, and that our water was of the very purest quality.

Lead pipe, he said, poisons the water that stands in it; there is danger from that cause; block-tin-lined pipe is the best. Very interesting references were made to artesian wells in this and other countries; causes that deteriorated the quality of water, its influence upon health, and the nature of diseases resulting from its use. The lecturer said that the gneiss-rock foundation and clear gravel surface peculiar to the district of country through which the Croton River coursed rendered it impossible for it to be anything else but pure.

Rewards and Punishments of Life—Lecture by Rev. John Hall.

Rev. JOHN HALL delivered an interesting and highly instructive lecture on the "Rewards and Punishments of Life," before a large and fashionable audience at Association Hall last evening. The lecturer prefaced his address by a comparison of the laws regulating human society with the workings of a tread-mill, showing in detail the effects of departure from and compliance with their general principles, as evinced in their bearings on our relations to society. In this connection he stated the ethical difference between right and wrong, proving from daily experience that while the wrong-doer was constantly punished for his misdoings, the observance of right was attended with the most agreeable and happy results. He explained that by an intuitive instinct, innate in the human breast, all men respected the authority confirmed by the masses, and feared its punishment, and by the same feeling they sought for reward, but not from society in its organized form, but in the confidence and respect of its individual members. Passing to a higher consideration of the subject, he maintained that the principles guiding the organization and composition of society when applied to divine laws, resulted in the same ends, and that human actions, whether of right or wrong, produced similar results, though in a much higher and more comprehensive degree.

Relations of Natural Laws to Our Minds—Lecture by Rev. Merrill Richardson.

Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street, delivered the fourth of a series of scientific lectures, last evening, before a large audience, on the subject of the "Relations of Natural Laws to Our Minds." Mr. RICHARDSON explained that greatness, whether viewed in its social or national bearings, was the result of the development of internal resources, and the source of all power was in the exercise of those faculties which nature has so plentifully provided. Experience afforded convincing proof that the richest and most favored nations lay for centuries unknown and unhonored, and the intellectual capacity of man alone brought them prominence and renown. No nation ever rose in the scale of culture, morals and spirituality, except in accordance with the scientific progress of its people, and the development of his mental faculties was the right and duty of every man. He disclaimed the religious convictions which restrained the pursuit of ecclesiastical studies in any sect, and asserted that they were given by God for a high purpose and their possession detailed a tremendous responsibility. In conclusion he maintained that science and its study was a divine prerogative, accorded only to man as an evidence of his superiority over all created beings, and to its advancement he could justly devote his energies untrammeled by narrow sectarian belief.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of the Liederkranz have accepted an offer of EMMET R. OLCOTT, an American student of Berlin, to repeat before the Liederkranz Society, in the German language, his lecture on the subject of the "Crown Prince's Pass," for the benefit of the wounded German soldiers. The lecture will be delivered at Liederkranz Hall on Wednesday evening, when non-members will also be admitted.

The French Union Fraternelle, by its annual ball given at the Germania Assembly Rooms lately, realized $300, which the members have decided to forward to the French Government at Bordeaux for distribution among the destitute and suffering inhabitants of the devastated districts of France.

The French Association Hebdomadaire, organized for the purpose of raising monthly subscriptions for the French relief fund, is engaged in reorganizing on a more effective basis, and invites other French societies to send delegates, with a view of co-operating in the raising of funds.

The widow of T. D'ARCY McGEE, who, at the time of his death, was Minister of Agriculture in Canada, died on Tuesday evening, at Montreal. A requiem mass will be offered in St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, for the eternal repose of her soul.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City celebrate their eighteenth anniversary on Monday evening, at their Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., M. C. D. BORDEN, Esq., President of the Mercantile Library, and Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., are expected to address the audience on the occasion.

An adjourned meeting of freeholders of the town of West Farms was held at Itner's Hall, Tremont, last evening, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the proposed annexation of the town, with others, to the City of New-York. Resolutions in favor of annexation were adopted, and a committee was appointed to petition the Legislature for it.

Commissioner SHIELDS commenced an examination, yesterday, in the case of JOSE SCOTTO, the Spaniard who was arrested two or three days ago on a charge of smuggling cigars. The testimony showed that the accused was inveigled into a neat trap by the secret service detectives, and that he was caught with 1,000 unstamped cigars in his possession.

The announcement of Gen. E. V. R. WRIGHT's death, yesterday, was premature. He died yesterday at 2 A. M. The funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Hudson City, to-morrow. The First Brigade, N. J. S. N. G., consisting of the Fourth Regiment, First Battalion, and Battery A, will be ordered out on the occasion. The Bar of Hudson County will be present in a body.

Interesting Sabbath-school exercises will be held at the Laight-street Baptist Mission, corner of Varick-street, Sunday, at 2 P. M. The missionary tells us he finds families near there suffering. A soldier who lost his leg in the war, living in Hubert-street, has no work, no money, no bread, and scarcely anything. Any persons willing to assist this man, wife, and three children, will please send word or supplies to the mission as above.

The annual meeting of the Irish Emigrant Society was held on Monday last, at the Savings Bank, No. 51 Chambers-street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: JAMES LYNCH, President; JAMES H. POWER and JAMES OLWELL, Vice-Presidents; JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Recording Secretary, and JAMES S. HENNESSEY, Chairman Finance Committee. On motion $10,000 was distributed among various charitable institutions devoted to the care of poor emigrants. It was also resolved to aid in any measure for the protection of emigrants against fraud, and to place them in a proper condition. The Society was represented to be in a most prosperous condition.

The first annual ball of Barton Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias, given last evening at Lyric Hall, No. 721 Sixth-avenue, was attended by a large assemblage. As 2,500 tickets had been distributed, the rooms were very crowded, and the well-waxed floor sustained the dancing-weight of 2,000 pleasure-seeking people. The decorations were very artistically arranged, and armor, battle-axes and other insignia of the Order, alternated with festoons of flags and streamers. Among the notables of the Knights of Pythias present were Samuel Read, Supreme Chancellor, Mount Holly, N. J.; Clarence M. Barlow, Supreme Scribe, Washington, D. C.; William H. Meyers, Philadelphia; John W. Root, Grand Chancellor; William Wallis, Grand Banker; James Irwin and William A. Hayward, Past Grand Masters. The floor-manager, Mr. S. R. ACKERMANN, and the various Committees, were all attention to their guests. Among the many elegantly-attired ladies present were Mrs. Augustus Brody, Miss Jennie Louise Shepherd, Mrs. William A. Hayward, Mrs. George Hartwell, Miss Mary A. Barton and Miss Louise Truax.

PETER QUINN was, yesterday, charged, in the Yorkville Police Court, with kidnapping a little boy named WILLIAM CONNELLY, while the latter was on his way home from the Elm-street Public School on Monday evening last. QUINN was found on Thursday evening, with the boy, in a saloon on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue. He has been arrested a number of times before for similar offenses, but always managed to get off. Justice COULTER held him in $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

JACOB RHUE, of No. 303 Greenwich-street, caused the arrest of JAMES FITZGERALD, of No. 20 Leonard-street, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $75 in money from his person in a room where they both slept. When the complainant awoke yesterday, he found that FITZGERALD had disappeared and also the money. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

WILLIAM AHLTENHOFF, alias "Big Shoe" entered the residence of CORSTEN BOHRENS at No. 89 Broome-street yesterday, and suddenly disappeared with a suit of clothes. He was arrested soon after, and when brought before Justice DOWLING was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

AUGUST JACOBSON, a sailor, was inveigled into "Bilker's Hall," at No. 15 Baxter-street, on Thursday night, by ROSA REILLY, a well-known offender, who robbed him of a silver watch. A general row was the result, when JACOBSON and his two companions drew their knives to protect themselves against the threatened assaults of the male confederates of the female occupants. The Police arrested ROSA, and Justice DOWLING held her for trial.

MICHAEL DOLLARD, of No. 410 Sixth-street, while hoisting a large iron fly wheel in the box factory No. 29 Worth-street, yesterday, being caught between the wheel and a column of the building, had his abdomen ruptured. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed Patrolmen JOHN O'NEILL, Twenty-third Precinct, and NEIL DUFFY, Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Fire was discovered yesterday morning in the engine-room of the Dry Dock Company, at the foot of Pike-street, caused by the spontaneous ignition of waste, but it was extinguished before any damage was done.

HENRY LORD called at the store of Jos. KEARNEY, at No. 273 Canal-street, on the 14th inst., and presented an order to publish an advertisement for HUGH B. JACKSON, of No. 122 Fifth-avenue, who agreed to pay KEARNEY the sum of $60. The publisher paid LORD the sum of $16 66 as his commission, only to discover that the signature of Mr. JACKSON was a forgery. When arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the prisoner was, yesterday, held for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as Sergeant O'BRIEN and Roundsman RIGGS, of the Fourth Precinct, were passing along Myrtle-avenue, near Carlton-avenue, their attention was called to a party of four men struggling in conflict, one of whom was shouting murder. On getting to the scene of the affray they found one man lying on the pavement and another standing over him with a loaded revolver in his hand. A well directed blow from the club of Officer RIGGS disarmed the would-be assassin and in another moment he was safely handcuffed. Altogether three of the party were taken into custody and they gave their names as JOHN FITZPATRICK, JOHN JONES and MICHAEL LYNCH.

The case of THOMAS JACKSON, (colored,) charged with illegal voting at the last election, came up for trial in the United States Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT; but on motion of the counsel for the accused, the hearing was postponed until Monday next.

The work of demolishing old St. John's Church, at the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, in place of which the new theatre is to be erected, has so far been completed that only the bare walls now stand. The theatre, it is expected, will be finished in September next.

LONG ISLAND.

EDWARD O'CONNELL yesterday attempted to drag away from the house of PLINY FREEMAN, Esq., of Ravenswood, his daughter, who was the domestic of the family, because she would not give him all her wages. O'CONNELL threatened some shooting, and was arrested on complaint of Mr. FREEMAN, and lodged in the Astoria cells.

The second entertainment of the Unitas Society of College Point was given last evening in the large hall of the Popenhusen Institute. The exercises consisted of both musical and dramatic selections. There was present a very large audience.

Yesterday afternoon, the members of the old Methodist Church, at Rockville Centre, held a spirited meeting. They renounced all connection with the East New-York Conference, and concluded to hereafter choose and sustain their own preacher, and resolved to contest the title to the church.

On Wednesday a man named THOMAS was seriously injured by a premature explosion at the Government works, Hallett's Point, and two others slightly injured. It seems that a blast failed to explode the preceding evening, and was plugged until morning. The explosion was caused by the removal of the plug.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new County of Landis, about to be formed in South Jersey, will contain a voting population of 1,600, and will give a Republican majority of about 600.

The Committee of twenty in Newark, on the Aneke Jans estate, has just been appointed. STEPHEN CLARK is President, S. O. THOMAS Secretary, and ISRAEL BOWER Treasurer.

The Newark French people and their sympathizers have sent to the suffering in the old country, through the American Consul at Strasbourg, $3,300. A prize concert is now being gotten up, to add materially to the fund.

The inquest over the remains of ALBERT S. NORTON, whose death from poison occurred in such a questionable manner, yesterday morning, in Jersey City, as to challenge investigation at the time, was held last evening. During the day the Coroner discovered that the deceased purchased five grains of strychnine from Mr. BILLS, a druggist, about three hours before his death, ostensibly to kill cats. The poison was prepared by Mr. BILLS, labeled, and NORTON was directed how to use it. This statement, volunteered by the druggist at the inquest, removed many suspicions, and the testimony of the sons of the deceased was a simple narration of unimportant facts. The jury returned a verdict of intentional suicide. Neither of the sons of the deceased had ever been arrested. The statement in the papers, yesterday, in regard to this point was incorrect.

The Camden riot cases were continued yesterday in the United States District Court at Trenton. The following witnesses testified on the part of the defense: Markley Davis, Chas. H. Shinn, Jacob Corsen, Caleb Rogers, Thomas W. Crins, John Heims and Henry C. Forman. Their testimony was simply an amplification of that of the preceding witnesses examined for the defense. The examination of witnesses was not concluded when the Court adjourned. The cases will be continued on Tuesday next.

The United States District Court has made an order directing the employes of the Camden rolling-mills to be paid their wages, which had been accumulating for two years prior to the closing of the establishment. The mills at Cooper's Point were recently sold for upward of $100,000.

The congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Camden, are taking preliminary steps to rebuild their house of worship, which was destroyed by fire on Christmas Day. The new edifice is designed to be more commodious and handsome than the old one.

Sudden Death of Mr. Burden, the Iron Founder—A Singular Coincidence.

From the Troy Press, Jan. 19.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. HENRY BURDEN, of the nail factory, one of the largest iron workers in the country, was received as startling intelligence this morning, and for a time was scarcely credited. Mrs. PROUDFIT, the daughter of Mr. BURDEN, first discovered that he was dead. She went down to Woodside, the delightful residence of the BURDENS, this morning, and arrived at the house at about 11 o'clock. Entering she inquired if her father was enjoying good health, and receiving an affirmative answer proceeded to his apartment. Mr. HENRY BURDEN's man-servant responded, and in answer to Mrs. PROUDFIT stated that Mr. BURDEN was in very good health, and was taking a nap on the sofa. Mrs. PROUDFIT entered the room, and stepping lightly to the sofa stooped over Mr. BURDEN and affectionately kissed him. She noticed that he felt very cold, and in an instant was astounded by the discovery that her father was dead. The household was immediately summoned in answer to the sad announcement, which came like a startling thunderbolt. Mr. BURDEN had been to the breakfast table as usual this morning, and had appeared fully as spirited and well feeling as at any recent period. His death was caused from heart disease, as he had been a sufferer from this complaint. He had made it a custom to retire for rest every morning at about 11 o'clock, and did so this morning as usual, passing gently and quietly away from the sleep of a mortal to the everlasting repose of death. His servant was in the room all through the morning and did not even know that Mr. BURDEN was dead until the discovery was made by Mrs. PROUDFIT.

Mr. BURDEN was, we believe, a Scotchman, and came to this city while yet a young man, and was employed in the lower part of the city. He was in limited circumstances, but being connected with the iron business, was the inventor of his famous horse-shoe machine, his rotary squeezer, &c., which brought him ample fortune and continued success, leaving him at the time of his death, the head of one of the largest iron establishments in the country.

Mr. BURDEN leaves two sons, JAMES A. and I. TOWNSEND, who have been associated with him in the iron business under the firm name of H. BURDEN & SONS, for some time past. He also leaves three daughters, MARGARET, wife of E. PROUDFIT; HELEN, wife of Major-Gen. McDOWELL; JESSIE, wife of the son of Gen. WOODFORD, of Buffalo. Mrs. BURDEN died March 10, 1860, and it is a somewhat singular circumstance that her death took place about the same time in the morning that Mr. BURDEN expired.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A board of officers, to consist of Capt. James McMillan, of the Third Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon John S. Billings, and First Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, of the Twenty-first Infantry, is ordered to convene in this city on the 23d inst. to examine into the qualifications of certain persons for appointment as Superintendents of National Cemeteries.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at New-York is ordered to prepare a detachment of eighty recruits to be sent at once to Fortress Monroe.

Major M. Wilson is relieved from duty at Albany, N. Y., and ordered to Oswego, N. Y., to relieve Major N. Bowen of the charge of the fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and all surveys and other duties of his charge. Major Bowen, on being relieved, is ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to relieve Major H. M. Robert of his duties as engineer officer on the staff of the commanding officer of the Military Division of the Pacific. Major Robert is to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty in light-house establishment on the Pacific coast. Second Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, of the Third Infantry, is detailed for duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard.

Lieut.-Commander George H. Perkins has been ordered to an examination for promotion; Master Chas. O. Allibone has been ordered to the *Ticonderoga*; Lieut. George W. De Long, detached from the *Lancaster*, and placed on waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 19.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the state of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	90¼	....	90½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, (old)	89⅝	....	89⅝
U. S. 5-20s 1867	88⅜	....	88⅜
U. S. 10-40s	88	....	88
Erie Railroad Shares	19	19⅛	19
Illinois Central	110	110	110
Atlantic and Gt. Western	29⅛	29⅛	28

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased during the week £181,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull at the following quotations: Middling Upland, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; and at 2 P. M. was easier and dull; closed quiet at the following prices: Middling Upland, on spot, 7⅞d.; to arrive, 7¾d.@7⅞d. Middling Orleans, on spot, 8⅛d.; to arrive, 8d.@8⅛d.; the sales were 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export. BREADSTUFFS firm; Corn, 33s. ₩ quarter. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum easier at 1s. 9d.

LONDON, Jan. 19—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 45s. 3d.@45s. 6d. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s.@59s. 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—WHEAT without important change, with a moderate milling demand; sales, one car No. 1 Amber State at $1 62. In RYE nothing doing. CORN rather firmer, with more disposition to hold lots in store; sales, 600 bushels old Western mixed, in store, at 88c. BARLEY, if anything, rules rather firmer, with a moderate malting demand. CATTLE market opened very dull, but closed better; receipts, 2,635 head, being 1,808 less than last week; the average quality is good; prices ranged from 5¼c.@7¼c. Milch Cows—Receipts and demand moderate; market favors buyers. The feeling in regard to the cattle disease has a depressing effect; only a few fair to good milkers have changed hands at from $50@$75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts falling off; market less active; prices unchanged; fine wools sell more freely than heavy ones, as Canada, while lean, lank and light are almost a drug on the market; State, 4c.@5¾c.; Western, 4c.@6¼c., and Canada, 6c.@7¼c. HOGS—As there is no falling off in the receipts, there is no trade here; Live still go forward in first hands, and with favorable weather the trade leans toward Dressed, which command about the same price they did a week ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—FLOUR is quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 22; 1,200 bushels do., $1 26, and 1,000 bushels White Western at $1 50. CORN firm; sales 2,600 bushels New at 70c., in store. OATS dull; sales 1 car Ohio at 53½c., on the track. RYE nominal at $1. BARLEY dull; sales two cars Canada at 84c., delivered. SEEDS—Timothy nominal at $6; Clover selling in small parcels, $6 25. PORK lower; $21 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD, 13¼c. HIGHWINES nominal. CATTLE—The trade today was confined entirely to the city butchers; receipts, 216 cars against 315 cars the same day of last week. SHEEP—Prices firm and market lively; supply of Canada Sheep is very small, and offerings of all kinds were taken at full rates; sales, 73 head Canada, averaging 128 lbs., at $6; 480 Michigan, averaging 85 lbs., $4 75; 220 do., 73 lbs., $4 25; 337 do., 84 lbs., $4 40; 201 do., 73 lbs., $4; 372 Ohio, 81 lbs., $4 60; 140 Indiana, 81 lbs., $4. HOGS—Receipts very light and prices unchanged; sales, 141 head, 187 lbs., at $7 40; 61 head, 206 lbs., $7 37½; 127 do., 185 lbs., at $7 35.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; demand light. WHEAT easier; No. 2 at $1 23 cash; $1 22½ seller February. CORN steady and in fair demand; New No. 2 at 47c. cash; 47¼ seller February. OATS firm and better; No. 2 at 43½c.@43c. cash; 4¾c. seller April. RYE quiet; No. 2 at 80c. BARLEY dull and irregular; No. 2 at 81c.@82c. PROVISIONS firmer; Mess PORK, $20 25 cash; $20 37½@$20 50 seller February; LARD, 11¾c. cash; 12c.@12⅛c. seller March; MEATS nominally unchanged. WHISKY steady at 86c. for non-bonded. Dressed HOGS active and firm at $7 50@$7 60; bulk, sales at $7 50. RECEIPTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,600 bushels Oats, 1,300 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 for double extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45. CORN dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Mixed Western, at 85c. OATS dull and lower; sales one car-lot Western at 56c. BARLEY held at 90c.@95c. for fair to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for Bolted, $1 65 for Unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED scarce; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $31@$33 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 91½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 85c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 50; to New-York, $6 50; to Albany, $4 50 ₩ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—COTTON less firm; Middling Upland, 15½c.@15¾c.; do. Orleans, 16c. BARK—No. 1 Quercitron scarce and wanted at $30. CLOVER-SEED sells at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.; Timothy, $6 25; Flax-seed, $2 10. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5; Illinois and Ohio Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT firm; Indiana Red, $1 55@$1 58; Pennsylvania do., $1 48@$1 52; Western Amber, $1 60@$1 62. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN quiet; Yellow, 77c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@76c. OATS held at 58c. Some GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged, but less doing. PETROLEUM greatly unsettled and difficult to quote; Crude held at 15c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY firm; Western firm at 90c.@91c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½@$6 50. CORN quiet at 78c.@79c. OATS firm at 58c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 25. HAY—Prime, $32. PORK easier; Mess, $22 25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. HAMS dull and lower at 18c.@17½c. LARD—Tierce, 13½c.@13¾c.; Keg, 14½c.@15¼c. SUGAR—Fair, 7½c.@8½c.; prime, 9½c.@9¾c. MOLASSES quiet; Common, 34c.@40c.; Prime, 54c.@56c.; Choice, 58c.@60c. WHISKY, 91½c.@92½c. COFFEE dull; Prime, 15½c.@15¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 20¾; New-York sight, ⅛ ₩ cent. discount. GOLD, $1 10⅜.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull and drooping at 14c.@14½c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and weak, concessions necessary to sell. MESS PORK sold to cover shorts at $20 25. LARD offered principally at 11¾c.@12c.; sales, head and gut at 11c. Bulk MEATS freely offered at 7½c. for Shoulders, 9½c. for Clear Rib, 10c.@10⅛c. for Clear Sides. Green MEATS dull at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for Shoulders and Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. for Hams. BACON held at 9½c. for Shoulders, 11½c. for Clear Rib, 11¾c. for Clear Sides; no sales. Live HOGS dull at $6 50@$7 00; Receipts, 2,200 head. EXCHANGE par.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c. FLOUR very firm and scarcity of stock restricts business. WHEAT firmer; Choice higher; Choice White, $2; Fair to Prime, $1 50@$1 75; Prime to Choice Red, $1 80@$2; Fair to Good, $1 50@$1 75; Common, $1 30@$1 45; Ohio and Indiana, $1 50@$1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull and lower; White, 80c.@84c.; Yellow, 77c. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY strong and in good demand, at 92c.@93c. for wood and iron bound.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; hold higher; choice Superfine Winter, $4 80@$4 90; Extra Winter, $5 50@$6 10. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35. CORN firm at 48½c.@49c. for Mixed, in bulk. OATS firm at 48c.@49c., sacked. RYE firm at 85c.@86c. HIGHWINES steady at 89c. TOBACCO unchanged. PROVISIONS heavy. LARD dull. HOGS lower at $6 25@$6 17½. CATTLE dull at $2 50@$6. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 3,500 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—TOBACCO closed active and prices unchanged; sales 62 hhds. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON quiet at 13½c. FLOUR steady at $5 25. GRAIN inactive. HOGS quiet at $6 00@$6 25. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $21 50. LARD, 12½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 368 bales; gross, 833 bales; exports to Great Britain, 88 bales; to the Continent, 1 bales; coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 315 bales; stock, 11,166 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,213 bales; gross, 4,353 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,470 bales; to the Continent, 385 bales; coastwise, 1,150 bales; sales of the week, 2,675 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 1,931 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,153 bales; coastwise, 1,182 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 25,956 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,361 bales; gross, 11,609 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,147 bales; to other foreign ports, 2,771 bales; coastwise, 4,182 bales; sales of the week, 5,400 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull and nominal; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,346 bales; exports coastwise, 1,116 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 56,573 bales; net receipts, 10,521 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,851 bales; to the Continent, 1,445 bales; coastwise, 1,318 bales; sales of the week, 1,400 bales.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—FLOUR steady at $5 50. WHEAT steady and advanced ½c.; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 25¼; No. 2 do., $1 22½. OATS nominal. CORN advancing; No. 2 Mixed, 56c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 80c. BARLEY firm at 80c. Mess PORK lower; sales at $19 50@$19 50. Dressed HOGS lower; sales at $7 25. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 4,308 bales; exports, coastwise, 159 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 88,061 bales; net receipts of the week, 28,188 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,289 bales; to the Continent, 1,721 bales; coastwise, 2,262 bales; sales, 11,600 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet at 14c.@14½c.; receipts, 2,508 bales; shipments, 1,680 bales; receipts of the week, 17,189 bales; shipments, 11,165 bales; sales, 12,600 bales; stock, 42,851 bales; last year, 15,248 bales. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$7 50. CORN active at 63c.@65c. OATS advancing; sales at 58c.@59c. PORK and Bulk MEATS unchanged.

MOBILE, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 4,703 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,661 bales; coastwise, 92 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 68,084 bales; net receipts of the week, 15,423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,552 bales; to the Continent, 2,361 bales; coastwise, 1,071 bales; sales of the week, 8,600 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,630 bales; exports coastwise, 884 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,584 bales; net receipts of the week, 11,277 bales; exports coastwise, 8,446 bales; sales of the week, 1,200 bales.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT—Ask full prices; no demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 50; No. 2, $1 35. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS in fair demand. RECEIPTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; net receipts, 68 bales; gross, 270 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 341 bales; gross, 6,190 bales; sales of the week, 2,300 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 20.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 189 bales; exports coastwise, 883 bales; stock, 3,077 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,277 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,361 bales; sales of the week, 170 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—WHEAT firm; No. 1 Red, $1 33; No. 2 do. at $1 28. CORN steady at 56c. OATS quiet and nominal at 47c. PETROLEUM—Crude, nothing doing; held at $4 35@$4 50; Refined firm, 23c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 20.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull. RESIN steady; strained at $1 75. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR steady at $1 85. COTTON firmer; Middling at 14½c.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT heavy; Extra, $1 42. HOGS quiet, $6.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 876 bales.

CITY POINT, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 716 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 21	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11:30 A. M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:20 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—John H. Kipp, Sister of Kate Kliegel, Henry P. Talmadge, Miss Amelia Woerner, Patrick O'Dowd, wife, 3 children, Mrs. Caroline Musgrove, J. H. & W. S. Thornton, Mr. Martinez, James O'Donnell, Mrs. Walter H. Dell, Mrs. W. M. Millett, R. Davis, Ellis and L. Read, C. U. Riker, J. Hutchinson, Mrs. O'Brien, C. H. Schribner, Wm. Hamilton, T. M. Hope, Geo. Quinan. *For Aspinwall*—Miguel Woerner, Mrs. Schuber and 2 children, Ricardo Brincee, F. Bonsano, E. Montero, James Douglas, J. F. Reeve, Capt. J. P. Emerson, Mrs. Moffat, W. J. Valentino, D. Almont and wife, C. W. Ellis, Timothy Conklin, A. Cifuentes. South Pacific—Capt. Geo. Pierce, Herman Schwartz and wife, C. B. Lyman, C. L. Carty, Mrs. S. Close, J. F. Brolask, U. S. A., Lieut.-Com. G. B. White, Lieut. H. W. Devinner.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 20.—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—E. White, M. S. Manley, F. Green, Miss Hansen, A. McMahon, and 95 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:19 | Sun sets......5:04 | Moon sets......5:07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:20 | Gov. Island...9:09 | Hell Gate...10:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamers Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Perit, Gardiner, Hamilton, Bermuda, Wm. H. Webb.

Ships British Queen, (Br.,) Francis, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Lalaga, Wiley, London, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Barks Annie Ida, Moore, Seville, Boyd & Hincken; Dover, Strasser, Falmouth for orders, J. F. Dyckman & Bro.; S. E. Kingsbury, Perry, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs Ida, (Dan.,) Johansen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Eliza, Pool, Rio Grande do Sul, Oelrichs & Co.

Schrs. Brittania, Ray, Port au Spain, Jones & Lough; David Watson, Jones, Matanzas, P. R. Sherman; Lottie Wells, Wells, Santa Martha and Savanilla, D. De Castro & Co.; John T. Chandler, Pettit, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Willis Dill, Howland, Savannah, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Anna D. Price, York, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool Jan. 7, with mdse. and 21 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 12, lat. 49 35, lon. 32 45, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 13th, lat. 48 12, lon. 37 25, an Inman steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 44 25, long. 58 20, a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 19th, lat. 40 20, lon. 68, smoke bark Mary E. Palmer, from Bristol, Eng., for Providence, R. I.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 97 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 9, 150 miles W. of Fastnet, passed a Guion steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 43, lon. 55 45, ship Cultivator, from Liverpool for New-York; 18th, lat. 41 51, lon. 61 31, a National steam-ship bound E.; 19th, 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse., &c., to Washington & Co.

Steamer North Point, Foley, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dacelle.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 17th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamer Tyrene, (Wrecker,) Scott, Bridgeport.

Schr. Nellie, Ashford, of and 20 ds. from Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. 3d inst., in a gale and snow-storm, vessel was thrown on her beam-ends, and remained in that condition one hour; same time shifted the deck-load, and got six feet of water in the hold, supposed to have gone down the hatches and weather companion-way; vessel since then not being tight, could not carry sail in bad weather, being so crank, thereby prolonging the passage 20 ds.

Schr. Western Maid, (of Pall,) Kissack, Rio Grande do Sul 55 ds., with hides, &c., to Dowley, Cousens & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 28 in lon. 39; Dec. 10, lat. 20 33, lon. 38, in a heavy squall from N. E., with thunder and lightning, carried away foresail, and had to cut away flying jibboom; from lat. 27 to lat. 34 N. experienced heavy weather; since then, had it generally fine.

Schr. Walter Scott, (Br.,) Syphers, St. John, N. B., 12 ds. with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.; vessel to P. J. Nevins & Sons. Capt. Syphers reports that schr. Prairie Bird, McLean, from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jordan & Bros., left Sunday the 8th, got outside of Mount Desert, lost deck load and filled with water and all hands on board were frozen; she was picked up by a Nova Scotia vessel and towed into Portland, Me., on the 9th.

Schr. Veto, Manning, Liverpool 75 ds., with mdse. to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Came the southern passage and had constant W. gales; split sails, &c.

Schr. P. Grant, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Bradshaw, Cornwallis, N. S. 10 ds., with 4,312 bushels potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryee—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Charley Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland, with stone to C. P. Dickinson.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Pryor, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Elwood, Day, Tarry, Kenneboc, with ice to master.

Schr. Metamora, Gladding, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Anna M. Dickinson, (new, 280 tons,) Dickinson, Port Jefferson, to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Nelson, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, New-Bedford.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. Robert Smith, Baisden, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. B. Clark, Sephire, New-Haven.

Schr. Celeste, Roberts, Huntington.

BELOW—Bark Delphine, from ——, by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs.

SAILED—Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON—Jan. 20, arr. ship E. Sherman, from Gottenburg; bark Frank Marion, from Leghorn.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nevens, from New-York.

Below—British bark Sarah M. Smith, from Liverpool, via Shovelful Shoal, where she was ashore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 20.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York; schr. D. Gifford, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Adriatic, for Fleetwood.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 19.—Arr. schr. W. D. Bickford, (Br.,) for Boston; Anna Leland, Baltimore, Boston; Frigate Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. F., Providence; Pinta, Pembroke, New-Haven.

Sld. schr. Frigate Bird (Br.) and Mary Lee Newton.

Jan. 20.—Arr. schrs. Look Out, Portland, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Frankfort, do.; E. A. Ford, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., New-York, and all sailed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Arr. schrs. Benjamin Gartside, from Baltimore; Fanny W. Johnson, from Richmond; ship Screamer, from Liverpool.

Cld.—Schrs. Olive, for St. Mary's; Warren Blake, for Darien; Charles F. Hyer, for Darien; Carrie Melvin, for Boston; bark Chili, for Antwerp; ship Charles C. Alonzo, for Tyne Docks.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; schrs. Annie Murchie, Baltimore; E. G. C. Wishart, from New-York; Somerset, Baltimore.

Spoken.

Jan. 10, lat. 33 11, lon. 71 26, brig Lydia H. Cole, from New-York, for St. Jago.

Jan. 8, lat. 15 31, lon. 52 22, brig Stella, (Br.,) from Blyth, for Guadaloupe.

Jan. 14, lat. 35 27, lon. 71 65, brig Carl, (Swed.,) from Rio Janeiro, for New-York, 41 ds. out.

Dec. 24, lat. 17 13, lon. 28 10, ship Pegasus, (Br.,) from Callao, for Dublin.

Dec. 20, lat. 21 14, lon. 30 2, brig City of St. Aspe, (Br.,) from Buenos Ayres, for London.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Ship Cordelia, Newport, Eng., for Mobile, is at Holyhead, with loss of sails and deck-load.

The Churchill, Leghorn for Philadelphia, is at Gibraltar, leaking and with loss of sails.

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